The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

THE MODOCS AND OREGON SETTLERS.

QUESTIONS OF HISTORY—POWERS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN REFUNDING DUTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House spent the day in Committee of the Whole in the consideration of bills upon the private calendar. Most of the time was devoted to a bill providing for the creation of a commission to ascertain the losses sustained by the settlers in Oregon at the hands of the Modocs. During the debate a very lively passage occurred between Ex-Senator Nesmith, now Representative from Oregon, and Mr. Shanks, of the Indian Committee. Mr. Nesmith represented the radical views entertained by frontiersmen upon the Indian question. Mr. Shanks still preserves the sentimental notions that the Indians are an idyllic people and a persecuted race. The debate chiefly turned upon a question of veracity as to the historic causes which led Capt. Jack to murder the settlers. Mr. Shanks thought that it was the result of the righteous indignation of a son burning to avenge the death of a father murdered by white treachery. Mr. Nesmith declared that the genealogy of Capt. Jack was of a dubious and uncertain character, and that the man representing himself to be his father fell in a fair fight while seeking to lead an emigrant train into ambush. This interesting point of border history was left unexplained. Mr. Shanks, however, made the positive statement that the Peace Commissioners at the time were acting under absolute orders to obey the military authorities, and that while the Modocs were convening for the council, the lines of the United States Army were being drawn around the council camp. There was great opposition to the bill, on the ground that it was undoubtedly designed to be the forerunner of another bill to reimburse settlers of Oregon for these losses, and it was urged that such a precedent would open the way for assaults upon the national Treasury from the sufferers in the Morgan raids in Southern Ohio, and from the rebel raid at Gettysburg.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Gen. Butler this morning withdrew his objection to the passage of the resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means, calling for exact copies of the contracts and all correspondence in the Sanborn matter, and the resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means was adopted. Gen. Butler took occasion to say that he should discuss the merits of the contracts when debate should arise upon the bill which the Committee on Ways and Means have unanimously decided to report, proposing the repeal of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made. It appears that a contract relative to the Danville and Greensboro Railroad was not sent to Congress.

REFUNDING OF DUTIES.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, gave notice that he would introduce a bill on Monday providing for a repeal of the law which confers upon the Secretary of the Treasury discretion to refund duties in case of overpayments. This measure has long been considered in committee, and was yesterday referred to in the speech of Mr. Dawes. It is maintained that the present law confers too much authority upon any one person, however honest and judicious. It permits the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time, not only to revise his own rulings and to make awards, but also to reverse the rulings of his predecessors. A notable recent case is the decision by which the refunding of some $500,000 in duties paid upon fruit imported from the tropics was ordered. It is believed that there should be some regulations whereby the decisions of a Secretary, in such cases, should be presented to Congress before any repayment of money is made thereon. The bill to be introduced will make specific provisions in this regard.

MOIETIES IN CUSTOMS CASES.

The Committee on Ways and Means have decided to collect all the testimony of experts possible with regard to the system of moieties in Customs cases. They have decided to invite many of the leading Customs officials, leading merchants, and delegates of the several National Boards of Trade, to appear before the committee for the purpose of stating their opinions relative to the system. The hearings in this matter will commence on Tuesday next. The subcommittee having the subject in charge consists of Messrs. Dawes, Roberts, of New-York, and Beck.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES TO STATE COURTS.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day decided, by a small majority, to favorably report the bill which proposes to so amend the method of procedure in the United States courts that a non-resident may join with a resident in a motion to remove causes to State courts.

THE KUKLUX REWARDS.

The Senate to-day spent more than an hour in discussing Mr. Bayard's resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate as to the conduct of Major Lewis Merrill, an officer of the army on duty in South Carolina, but reached no conclusion. Mr. Scott defended Major Merrill against the attacks upon him through various sources. Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would address the Senate on the subject at an early day. Merrill's great services in suppressing the Kuklux are conceded, but his application for and receipt of the rewards offered by the State are pretty generally condemned, for, as an officer, he was bound to do his whole duty without additional compensation.

EQUALIZATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The supporters of the measure to increase the currency tried hard to-day to have a vote on Merrimon's substitute for the committee's bill, and as the question was about to be taken, Mr. Cameron asked an adjournment, on the ground that he desired to offer a substitute to extend the national banking system, but at the same time rid it of some of its objectionable features. Messrs. Logan, Gordon, Merrimon, and Ferry, of Michigan, who lead the movement for expansion, are working hard, and it was claimed that if a vote had been reached to-day, the expansion substitute would have been adopted. Mr. Sherman appealed to Senators not to endanger the passage of the bill by engrafting upon it the question of inflation, and predicted that if the Senate should vote for an increase, the House would disagree. The Senate now seems to be much more evenly divided in respect to an additional issue of currency than has been generally supposed, and the inflationists claim a majority of two or three. The result is, therefore, surrounded with some uncertainty, though the opponents of a new issue are also entirely confident.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The growing animosity of the citizens on the Pacific Slope against the influx of Chinese was manifested on the floor of the Senate to-day, when Mr. Sargent, of California, presented two volumes, handsomely bound, containing petitions asking Congress to have the treaty between this country and China so modified as to prevent the immigration of the Chinese to this country. These petitions were signed by over 16,000 persons, who desire to be rid of the worshippers of "Joss," now so thickly populating the extreme West. Mr. Sargent pictured the evils of Pagan customs among our people, and predicted that the subject would soon demand national attention.

THE STATUE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution in the Senate to-day instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of protecting the statue of Thomas Jefferson, now exposed in the open air on the grounds at the Executive Mansion, which was agreed to. This statue had stood upon the lawn in front of the Executive Mansion for nearly forty years, until last Fall, when it was removed to the Eastern Park to make room for the improvements in front. It was made in France in 1833, by order of Commodore Uriah Levy, of the United States Navy, and presented to the Government by that officer. It is the work of a celebrated French artist, and Mr. Sumner's idea is to have it repaired and removed to the hall of National statuary at the Capitol. H. K. Brown, the sculptor, regards this statue as one of the best sculptures in the possession of the Government.

REDISTRICTING OHIO—A DEMOCRATIC PLOT.

The Ohio Republican delegation have received dispatches which have created considerable excitement. It appears that a caucus of the Democratic Legislature of that State this morning determined to redistrict the State. Should they execute their purpose it would effect considerable change in the Republican districts of the State, and would increase the number of Democratic districts from six to at least ten. The proposed redistricting would make the Tenth district, now represented by Charles Foster, Republican, absolutely Democratic. It would make the present Sixth district, represented by Sherwood, a Republican, Democratic, by at least 2,000 majority. It would make the Fourth, a Republican district, represented by Mr. Gunckel, Democratic, and it would render the Eighteenth District, represented by Mr. Monroe, even more strongly Republican than it now is. It is maintained by the Republican delegation that the State has no constitutional right to make the changes of districts proposed by the Democrats; that this right is inherent in the General Government, and has only at times been delegated to the States as a matter of courtesy, and it is not unlikely that a joint resolution may be introduced declaring it to be the sense of Congress that no State shall be permitted to be redistricted, except once in a decade, and that immediately after the taking of the Federal census. If Ohio is now redistricted it is evident that some of the Republicans will contest the legality of the redistricting, in case they should themselves be re-elected from their present districts. The issue would then be brought before Congress, when it would be necessary to determine the legality of the redistricting, upon the decision of the contests between the representatives from the different districts.

BOSTON AS A SHIPPING PORT.

A SCHEME TO FILL IN SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND BRING GRAIN ALONGSIDE OCEAN STEAMERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Hon. Edward Atkinson met a large gathering of merchants and business men at the Merchants' Exchange, this afternoon, to whom he explained his scheme for the railroad connection of the Hoosac Tunnel with tide-water, at the new territory to be made by the filling of the South Boston flats. A map was shown giving the proposed line of rail from its intersection with the Massachusetts Central Railroad at Weston, to its junction with the Boston, Hartford and Erie, the Boston and Albany, and the Old Colony Railroads, in Boston. He called the attention of the company to the importance of providing for a still further increase of business, which was inevitable, by filling in the vast area owned by the Commonwealth, now covered by water around South Boston, and claimed that the filling would remunerate the State for what it had expended on the Hoosac Tunnel. The plan proposes, first, to divert Fort Point Channel from its present course, so that it shall empty the waters of South Bay easterly along the north front of South Boston, and that Fort Point Channel shall be filled up, as was proposed twenty years ago, from Washington Avenue Bridge down to a point near Russia wharf. The ground which will thus be added to the main part of the City of Boston, on which Congress street may be extended one mile and a quarter before it strikes the new avenue to the sea from the South Bay, will contain 12,000,000 feet of land and dockage belonging to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A small tunnel would afford easy communication with these flats, via South Boston; and Mr. Atkinson insisted that if 12,000,000 feet of land and dock space, in which docks forty steam-ships can be laid up alongside of elevators and freight-stations, be covered with sheds in which twelve miles of cars may be put under cover; if that land is reached by railway trains coming through the Hoosac Tunnel by the Boston and Albany Railroad, by the Erie Railroad, over the Hartford and Erie Line, by cars coming from the Boston and Providence Railroad, and from the Old Colony Railroad, and those cars can be placed alongside of the steam-ships on the main ship-channel of Boston; and if the land at the other end of Congress street is worth an average of at least $10 per square foot, 12,000,000 feet of land that may be filled up in this portion of the Commonwealth flats will be worth $12,000,000 above the cost of filling. If so, that section alone of the Commonwealth lands will pay for the cost of the Hoosac Tunnel as it will stand on the books of the State when it shall have been finished. Upon this southerly side of the proposed new outlet from the South Bay, on which channel 230 coastwise vessels may find the docks whereupon they may discharge their cargoes, there will remain, the property of the Commonwealth, 14,000,000 feet of land that will cost far less for walls and filling than the section that we have previously treated. That should be a sufficient sinking fund from which to recover the Berdell bonds of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, $3,600,000, and from which to pay the cost of the junction line of railroad which would run not only from the Massachusetts Central Road at Weston, but would tap the Fitchburg Railroad at Waltham, also crossing the Boston and Albany Road at Riverside, the Woonsocket division of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad at Newton Highlands, where a natural railway bed was formed by a deep gorge, thence through the Buzzy Farm at West Roxbury, and passing east of Forest Hills, it would tap the Hartford and Erie again at Mount Bowdoin, passing through a small portion of South Boston to the new harbor front. The cheapness of the land over which the line would run was urged as an important consideration in its construction.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—Gov. Kellogg to-day sent to the Legislature a special message, recommending the immediate passage of bills reducing the compulsory expenses of the city $1,000,000, and the city tax five-eighths of one per cent.

THE EVANS CASE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 13.—Judge Pearson to-day decided the reserved point in the Evans case in favor of the Commonwealth. He said the point was well taken except for the act of 1870, which gave the Commonwealth the remedy they pursued. Evans' counsel then presented his petition, and asked for his discharge under the insolvent act, which will be heard within a few days.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT'S PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The *Star* of this evening prints the following statement of the purchase, by the President, of a lot on which to build a residence for himself after he retires from the Presidency: "President Grant has recently purchased a lot of ground, containing nearly 15,000 square feet, and which fronts the circle at the intersection of P and Thirteenth streets and Vermont and Rhode Island avenues, and extends 133 feet along the latter and 143 feet along the former avenue. The price paid was $1 50 per square foot, amounting to $22,315 50. On this lot the President proposes to erect a fine residence in which to make his home when he retires from the Presidency."

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Committee for the investigation of affairs in the District of Columbia has determined to obtain from the office of the Governor, before proceeding to take testimony, information as to the debt of the District, to the financial condition generally, to the nature and terms of contracts, to measurements for work performed, and other similar records. The investigation will actively begin as soon as this information has been furnished, which will probably be on Monday or Tuesday.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar gave their annual ball to-night at the Masonic Temple. It was attended by the Masonic dignitaries of the District, and by large delegations from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York. President Grant and his son visited the ball during the evening, and were warmly received.

Secretary and Mrs. Fish gave the last of their card receptions for the season this evening.

The dinner to Chief Justice Waite by the graduates of Yale is to be given as soon after the arrival of Mr. Waite as he may please to determine. Plates will be laid for fifty.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SALVADORIAN MINISTER.

Mr. Dardon, who has for some time past been accredited to this Government in the capacity of Chargé D'affaires of Salvador, to-day presented his credentials to the President as Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic, on which occasion he made the following remarks:

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have the honor to present to your Excellency the autograph letter of the President of Salvador, whereby he informs your Excellency that, desiring to maintain the friendly relations which happily exist between the United States and that Republic, he has appointed me Minister Plenipotentiary near your Government. The people of Salvador, admiring the solid basis on which rests the prosperity of the nation over which your Excellency so worthily presides, has gladly accepted and adopted in its own institutions the principles of liberty and progress which the United States have defended for the civilized world. It is therefore our desire to cultivate the friendship of this country by means of commerce and frequent communication. The President of Salvador especially instructed me to convey to your Excellency the expression of his best wishes for the prosperity of this Republic, and for your own health and happiness. And permit me to add that I shall for my own part consider myself most happy if my efforts to carry out the views of my Government shall be favorably regarded by your Excellency."

To which the President replied as follows:

MR. DARDON: I receive with pleasure the letter of the President of Salvador, announcing your promotion to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic. This further proof of confidence on his part may be ascribed to his satisfaction with your previous official career in this country, a satisfaction in which I concur. Your kind remarks in regard to those principles of freedom and progress which are cherished in the United States, are gratifying. I heartily reciprocate the good wishes which you have been instructed to convey to me on behalf of the President of Salvador, and am sure that in your new mission you will faithfully support the friendly disposition of your Government.

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

To-day Mr. Eads, of St. Louis, argued before the House Committee on Railways and Canals in favor of opening the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi River by a system of jetties. He read a letter which he had prepared to submit to the committee, providing that the Government shall pay him and his associates $5,000,000 in instalments as they shall perform the work—$2,000,000 when twenty feet of water shall be secured in the channel, and the remainder as the depth shall be increased. Representative Sypher, of Louisiana, was heard in reply, and characterized Eads' scheme as visionary. A permanent outlet, not one of uncertain tenure, was required, and this could only be secured by constructing the Fort St. Philip Canal, which has been pronounced practicable by all the engineers who have examined the subject. The canal being a national necessity, it would be a national disgrace if it should not be constructed.

REVISING ESTIMATES FOR CLERICAL LABOR.

Commissioner Watts, of the Agricultural Department, added his testimony to that of every other bureau officer who has been interrogated by the House Appropriation Committee as to reducing the clerical force. He says: "Gentlemen, it is simply impossible for me to revise my estimates for clerical labor. I want $200,000 more than I have asked for." The committee has, it is said, concluded to seek no light hereafter from the heads of departments and bureaus in reference to the cutting down of clerical estimates, as all attest it is impossible, except Mr. Ela, who is willing to part with one female copyist.

SPECIAL MAIL TRAINS.

Postmaster General Creswell, while before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, advocated the establishment on all the railroads of the United States of a special mail train, to be run at a high rate of speed, for the sole purpose of transmitting mail matter. The system he recommends is somewhat similar to that now practiced in Europe.

THE GIRLS' REFORM SCHOOL.

The Board of Trustees of the Girls' Reform School and their friends had a hearing to-day before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, Hon. A. J. Riddle, and Wm. R. Lincoln, of Baltimore, presented arguments in behalf of Congressional aid for the cause, and so impressed the committee that they hastened to assure them of their intention to leave no effort untried to secure for them what they asked.

REINSTATED.

Gen. R. H. Milroy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, who was suspended from office in November last by Inspector E. C. Kemble, has been fully exonerated from all blame, and restored to his office to-day by order of the President.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed only one nomination—that of C. L. Chapman, to be Postmaster at Great Falls, N. H.

CURRENCY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows:

Currency	$4,042,310
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	48,895,000
Coin	78,589,801
Including coin certificates	44,275,300
Outstanding legal tenders	381,539,147

THE GAINES-CUSHING SUIT.

H. W. Garnett to-day filed, in the case of Cushing against Myra Clark Gaines, an amended bill, in which Mr. Cushing says that in the case of Mrs. Gaines' agent at New-Orleans, mentioned in the original bill, the defendant recovered judgment for several parcels of land, of the amount and value of which he is ignorant, and he has been unable to obtain an account thereof; that she also recovered $135,000, of which he is entitled to six per cent., $8,100, which he has frequently demanded through his attorney, J. S. Whittaker, and charges that the said judgment is in process of collection; and he believes that she will endeavor to cheat and defraud him, and he, therefore, prays that the necessary order be granted.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

FALL OF AN ICE-HOUSE—SEVEN MEN AND ONE BOY KILLED—SEVERAL SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—This morning, at 9:30 o'clock, the extensive ice-house connected with the beer brewery of Henry Mueller, at the corner of Thirty-first and Jefferson streets, Twenty-ninth Ward, fell with a terrific crash, burying beneath the ruins twenty-four men. The noise made by the falling building was heard for some distance. A telegram was at once sent to the Central Police Station, and a large number of Policemen under Capt. Curry were immediately dispatched to the scene of the catastrophe. Upon the arrival of the Police the position of the unfortunate men was ascertained, and means were at once instituted to remove the mass of débris and rescue those buried beneath it. After some labor the dead body of Thomas Allen was found, and immediately after Fritz Swenck, aged twenty-two, was rescued, badly injured; Wm. Sturgis was found in the same condition, Gotlieb Nied, Louis Rupture, Gotlieb Swenck, Patrick Morley, and Wm. Behler, were also rescued, but they were seriously, if not fatally, injured. They were immediately removed to the German Hospital. Harry Starr, an elderly man, was extricated after three hours' hard work; his injuries are terrible, so much so that the hospital physicians are doubtful of his recovery. The next body taken from beneath the timbers was that of an unknown man. He was literally crushed to death. Albert Baker, a boy twelve years of age, was found smothered in a huge pile of grain in the brewery yard. It is supposed that this unfortunate boy was endeavoring to escape when the grain fell upon him. Jacob Limbreck, Charles Burch, Jacob Roth, book-keeper, Otto Chertel, and Wm. Noping, who were engaged packing ice at the time the disaster occurred, were either killed instantaneously by the falling timbers or suffocated in the ice and other brewery materials. Their bodies were generally much crushed and disfigured, in some instances the disfigurement being so horrible as to render the bodies unrecognizable. Henry Mueller, son of the proprietor; Frederick Wagner, Henry Neiman, and several others, escaped by running from the building and swimming through the malt. Mueller and Wagner, however, were somewhat injured. The accident, which is considered to be one of the most horrible in the history of the city, attracted an immense gathering of people, among whom were relatives and friends of the dead and wounded, and the picture presented was heartrending in the extreme. The building in which the disaster occurred was built last November, and was considered sufficiently strong for the purpose for which it was used; but experienced persons who examined the structure to-day are of the impression that it was improperly constructed. When the building fell there were 1,400 tons of ice, a large quantity of hops, and some heavy machinery in the upper stories, and it is the opinion of competent judges that the immense weight was the chief cause of its fall.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PENNSYLVANIA READY TO SUBSCRIBE THE WHOLE COST—VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Two long and important meetings of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, appointed by the United States Government, were held to-day, and I have the highest and most authoritative assurance that more real progress has been made toward the furtherance of the national celebration of the Declaration of Independence during those two meetings than might be imagined possible. I am authorized to state this much, that the subscriptions promised from the State of Pennsylvania alone amount to over $3,200,000, and that to-day some of the most prominent and influential citizens of Pennsylvania have voluntarily offered to assure the Government Commission the raising of $5,000,000 more, or the whole $10,000,000 if necessary, which the buildings and exhibition will cost, rather than have the Centennial Exhibition fall through from a lack of that general sympathy and co-operation of the other States in carrying out the objects for which the commission was appointed. To this patriotic proposal the members of the committee replied that though thoroughly appreciating the exalted motives of those who had made it, they had more faith in the general patriotism of the country than might appear to be warranted from statements circulated for interested and selfish objects; that while conscious that they had not too much time before them, they had, nevertheless, all their building plans and every other arrangement perfected, and that no international exhibition yet held had ever been so advanced in its arrangements as the proposed Centennial Exhibition, that nothing was wanting but the co-operative subscriptions of the other States of the Union to insure the successful and honorable carrying out of the work intrusted to them by the National Government, and that till they saw that that co-operation would not be forthcoming they could not entertain the idea of raising all the money in Pennsylvania. The committee also say that the commission entertains the full belief that the people of the United States expect Congress to give to the Centennial Exhibition such national countenance, pecuniary aid and encouragement, as will insure its success as a great national celebration and international exhibition, and a complete national standing in the eyes of the foreign Governments and their representatives.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—There is really no news about the forthcoming autopsy of the Siamese twins. It had been decided upon to commence the dissection of the mysterious ligament this afternoon, but it has been postponed till to-morrow, when, "unless something unforseen occurs," it will take place. The taking of negatives and anatomical drawings in pencil has been going on all day, and the arteries of the bodies have been injected with a peculiar preparation of plaster. This plaster, when consolidated, will materially assist the dissection by giving greater facilities of tracing the arteries. A member of the committee assures me that this is all that has been done to-day. So far it is decided that the public demonstration before the College of Physicians shall be confined to members of the college, but Dr. Pancoast has proposed that the members of the medical profession generally shall be permitted to be present. All concerned will be heartily glad when the autopsy is over. The public interest in the matter appears to be already on th wane from the repeated delays which have occurred in carrying it out.

THE WILL OF SAMUEL MILLER—A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—A compromise was effected to-day in the Circuit Court of Richmond, Judge Millford presiding, for the settlement of all questions in litigation in regard to the will of Samuel Miller, deceased, late of Lynchburg, Va., by which the sum of $300,000 is awarded to the five Davidson children, offspring of the testator. This sum they agree to receive in full satisfaction of their claim to the residuum of the estate, they having previously received $200,000. The Legislature is to be asked to ratify this compromise, so as to give validity to the testator's bequest in behalf of the Manual Labor School of Albemarle County, which will amount to about $800,000. This compromise is not to affect the claim of the Kinnard heirs resident in Kentucky, now being asserted in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, for said residuum, and the compromise has no validity until the said court passes upon the said claim.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

OPINION IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

THE STATEMENTS BELIEVED TO BE EXAGGERATED—THE BREECH-LOADERS SENT TO RED CLOUD'S AGENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Interior Department, from its information, is inclined to believe the statements of the difficulties with the Sioux Indians are greatly exaggerated. No exact information, however, has yet been obtained in regard to the nature of the combination of the Indians, or the number of warriors that are on the war-path. There have been apprehensions of difficulty at the Red Cloud Agency, and Gen. Sheridan was telegraphed to furnish protection for the agent and Government officers. He replied that he was unable to afford immediately the desired protection. The department then ordered sent to the agency a few breech-loading rifles to arm the Government employes and whites at the agency, who number in all thirty or forty. It is these arms that Gen. Smith, at Fort Laramie, has undertaken to stop, doubtless supposing them to be destined for the Indians. They are under way to the agency by a regular supply train, and the whites at that point, if they receive the arms, are sufficient in numbers to protect themselves for some time from Indian demonstrations, especially as they have a secure stockade fort to gather in. Telegrams have been sent to the agent and to Fort Laramie asking for full information about these arms and their threatened detention. Gen. Smith doubtless believed them to be in danger of falling into the hands of the Indians, or was altogether unaware of the purpose of the department in sending them, and quite naturally, under the circumstances, has taken precautions to prevent their use by the Indians. This explanation of the facts shows that the Interior Department was very far from any intention to furnish arms to hostile Indians. Full information will be obtained as soon as possible.

It is stated that the principal cause of the present Indian hostilities is the fact that the Interior Department has not been able to furnish the tribes, who have gone upon the war-path, with their customary supplies. The cause of this is the delay of Congress in making the necessary appropriations for this purpose. The specific appropriations from which the supplies have been taken are already used up, and there is a deficiency for the remainder of the year of $1,000,000 in the Indian service. The Government is now powerless to supply these tribes with their annuity of goods until Congress shall make appropriations for that purpose.

SPOTTED TAIL'S COMPLAINTS—WHY HE IS OFF HIS RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following correspondence relates to the recent departure of Spotted Tail from his reservation, and the reasons given by that brave for desiring a change of location:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

To Hon. J. O. Campbell, Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory:

Advise Spotted Tail to return to reservation and remain there and comply with directions of the Government. This will secure him protection and kindness, and promote the welfare of his people.

C. DELANO, Secretary.

Gov. Campbell replied, transmitting to the Secretary of the Interior, at Spotted Tail's request, his remarks upon the telegram being read to him. Gov. Campbell says he is evidently disposed to make complaints about his agent, if he can get anybody to listen to them; but whether he has any reason for this, or is only being made a tool of by designing men, the Secretary and Commissioner are unable to judge. Gov. Campbell hopes that he will not be permitted to leave his reservation, at least to come to Cheyenne again, as his visits can be productive of no good whatever. Spotted Tail left Cheyenne for his reservation on the 3d inst. His remarks upon the telegram of the Secretary advising him to go to his reservation were inclosed in the Governor's communication, and are as follows: "I intend to follow the advice given in the telegram, but I have a few more words that I want to have written down for the Great Father. Our freight is brought from the Missouri River, which costs heavily. I would like to have the freight come by way of Cheyenne, and if the Great Father will give to me and my people the wagons that were promised us, we will do our own freighting, and our children will have the goods and make money. The place that I have selected for our agency is where we can raise provisions and make a living. I want to live in a house like white men. I want to farm and raise cattle, and I want some good, strong oxen and plows and mowing-machines. I have no one to help me to get all these things. My Great Father promised me wagons, and I have a few; but the agent has wagons, oxen, and mares for me at Fort Randall, which he says he will give me provided I shall move down toward that fort. I look at you in the city and find that you have many stores, and plenty of money, and good clothes, and I wanted to have my people like you, and they soon would be if they were permitted to remain on the reservation where they now are. We have but one store at our agency, and the traders have to bring their goods a long distance, which makes them cost us a great deal. We want other stores so that we can have the advantages of several traders. The goods for the stores and my annuity goods are all hauled together. This does not please me at all, and I want to have them hauled separately."

Reports to the Indian Office give the fact that the Winnebagos will sow 2,000 bushels of seed wheat, and that the Shoshones and Bannocks will go into farming operations largely in the Spring.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE SIOUX.

The following telegraphic correspondence has taken place:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

The trouble with the Sioux, which for some time past we have been trying to avoid, seems now to be beyond any peaceable solution. In addition to the killing of Lieut. Robinson and Corp. Coleman, the chief clerk of the Red Cloud Agency has been killed. The Agent of Spotted Tail Agency reports that large parties of hostile Indians from both agencies have left for general hostilities. Gen. Ord has sent out scouting parties to warn the ranchmen, and to then return to the railroad. I will go home to-morrow to superintend any action that may be necessary.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York:

Dispatch of this morning received. Under call of the Interior Department of to-day, sent to your head-quarters at Chicago, you will be justified in collecting the most effective force possible, even if you draw cavalry from Fort Riley by rail to Cheyenne, to march to the Red Cloud Agency, striking every party of Indians that opposes. Every Indian who has marauded south of the North Platte should be demanded, and held as accomplice in the murder of Lieut. Robinson. Their ponies must be very poor now, and the game must be scarce, so the occasion to give the Sioux a lesson long merited seems to me favorable. My own opinion is that the Sioux should never again have an agency away from the Missouri River.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE WOOD PARTY NOT ATTACKED—TROOPS TO BE DISPATCHED.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—The reported attack on the wood party at Fort Fetterman, on Wednesday, proves to be false. Preparations are being made with all possible dispatch for the movement of troops into the Sioux country, and forts are to be established at the Whetstone and Red Cloud Agencies. This is authentic. The force will be large enough to hold its ground, and protect the Agencies. The weather for military movements is favorable at present.

THE BISHOPRIC OF WISCONSIN.

NO ELECTION EFFECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.—The special council for the election of a Bishop of Wisconsin ended in a dead lock, as was predicted in THE TIMES dispatches. The entire business is considered by non-partisan churchmen as disgraceful. Rev. Dr. Martin summed up the whole matter last night by asking the Chairman if the council was a beer garden or a circus. De Koven was declared elected on the fourth ballot. The laity then proceeded to vote by parishes. They voted in favor of De Koven, 15; against him, 31; divided, 5; necessary to a choice, 26. This result throws the matter in abeyance until the regular annual council in June next, and practically kills the chances of both De Koven and Hoffman. Dr. Lewis Kemper is now regarded as the coming man. The laity vote was not reached until after 1 o'clock this A. M., when the convention adjourned *sine die*.

ACTION OF DR. HOFFMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The *Evening Telegraph* this afternoon publishes the following statement:

"Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rector of St. Mark's Church, in this city, as soon as he saw the report this morning of the contest that was going on in the Convention of Wisconsin in reference to the election of a Bishop, with which his name has been so prominently connected, at once caused a telegram to be sent requesting that his name might be immediately withdrawn."

BURGLARS IN ILLINOIS.

ROBBERY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF QUINCY OF $100,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—Great excitement was created at Quincy, Ill., this morning, by the discovery that the First National Bank had been entered, and the vault robbed of about $100,000 in currency belonging to the bank, besides a quantity of bonds and valuable papers and, it is said, quite an amount of special deposits. The bank was entered by cutting through the hall floor of the second story, immediately over the vault. The burglars then made a breach through three feet of masonry. They then cut the rivets of a sheet of boiler-iron with which the vault is lined, and descended into the vault. The safes inside, containing money, bonds, and valuable papers, were charged with powder, and by means of a small rubber hose a train was carried to the top of the safe, where a small pistol, screwed to an old ledger, was arranged so as to set it off. A string, attached to the pistol, passed out of a window of the second story to the street below. The clock in the bank stopped at 2:17 A. M., at which time it is supposed the burglars fired their train. The door of the safe was wrenched from its hinges. There is no clue whatever to the perpetrators; but one McCoy, recently connected with a variety show, has been arrested on suspicion.

THE JAY COOKE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The formal report of Mr. Edwin M. Lewis, Receiver in Bankruptcy for the case of Jay Cooke & Co., was filed in the United States District Court this morning, in connection with a report of the Commissioners in the same case, John P. Stotesbury and Robert Shoemaker, Esqs. The report showed that the Receiver had received in the aggregate $1,455,583 55, and had disbursed $1,371,782 68, leaving on hand in possession of the Receiver the sum of $83,800 87. For his services the Receiver claimed one per cent., the legal allowance, or $13,700. The report of the other gentlemen referred to testified to the correctness of the Receiver's account. Judge Cadwallader, after receiving and reading the reports, issued the following order:

The estate of Jay Cooke & Co. 1874. Feb. 13.

The court has considered the accounts of Edwin M. Lewis, Receiver, and reports of Commissioners, Messrs. Stotesbury and Shoemaker, and the Register's report thereon. The only question for the court's consideration appears to be that of the claim to charge a commission upon the gross amounts of encumbered securities which had been redeemed or discharged by sale or otherwise. The question does not arise in the usual form. In that form of it the charge could not be allowed. On the other hand, the difference does not appear to be sufficient to warrant the charge to its whole amount, or precisely as a commission in the present state of the bankruptcy. If the Receiver, who becomes a Trustee, does not press an immediate decision of the question, it may be considered hereafter, when the compensation allowable to him from the first may be taken into view as a whole.

If the Receiver consents to this he may retain the whole amount claimed, which will then form an open charge or part of such charge, as if he had from the first been a Trustee or assignee. In the meantime the claim will be considered as neither allowed nor absolutely disallowed, except that the court now decides that his present and future compensation will together equal such a sum that the whole amount now claimed may be absolutely retained as so much on account.

Upon such consent of the Receiver his account may be deemed settled, so that his new relation of Trustee may at once begin.

CROP REPORTS.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 13.—The *National Crop Reporter* will publish to-morrow estimates in relation to the percentage of crops of wheat and oats of 1873 remaining in the hands of producers on Feb. 1 of the current year in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The following is an abstract of the estimates presented in the States named, which produced last year over 138,000,000 bushels of wheat. This indicates a consumption to date, which includes shipments, of about 80,500,000 bushels. Illinois is shown as the heaviest consumer, its proportion being sixty-four and one-half per cent., while Wisconsin is shown to be the lightest consumer, its proportion being fifty-three per cent. Of oats, the States named produced last year 144,000,000 bushels, of which amount forty-three and one-half per cent., or 61,000,000 bushels, remained in the hands of the farmers at the date of the report. The rate of consumption is highest in Illinois, reaching sixty per cent., and lowest in Kansas, where it is forty-four per cent. The total consumption in all the States is 83,000,000 bushels. The estimates of damage to the growing wheat are increasing somewhat, although the prospect is still in favor of a much larger yield than last year.

MEMORIAL TO PROF. AGASSIZ.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held at Wesleyan Hall to-day, presided over by Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, to take into consideration a memorial to the late Prof. Agassiz. Addresses were made by Messrs. Robert C. Winthrop, Theodore Lyman, Ralph Waldo Emerson, George B. Loring, and Profs. W. B. Rogers, and O. W. Holmes. It was proposed to make the Museum of Zoölogy at Cambridge, to which he devoted the best years of his life, a memorial monument. In order to do this, it was resolved to raise the sum of $300,000 to complete its endowment. A committee of thirty, with Ex-Chief Justice George T. Bigelow as Chairman, was appointed to receive subscriptions, and before the close of the meeting they announced that $65,000 had been subscribed.

PURSUIT OF A MURDERER.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—William McWalter, who murdered a man at Nebraska City about a year ago, shot and killed Rudolph Worth and wounded two others in a fight here to-day, has fled southward. An armed body of thirty men are in pursuit.

FATAL ACCIDENT—TWO MEN KILLED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 13.—N. T. Perry and Mr. Rynear, lumbermen, were instantly killed this morning at Ridgeway, Elk County, by a slide of logs. Perry leaves a wife and family living in Ridgeway. Rynear was a stranger; in his diary was written, "Sister Mary, 1,714 Warwick street, Philadelphia."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Up to this morning 325 Conservatives and 282 Liberals and Home Rulers have been elected to the new Parliament. Two hundred and eighty-three Conservatives have been elected in England alone. In Scotland the Liberals have a majority of 25. The Liberals and Home Rulers are 26 ahead of the Conservatives in Ireland.

ELECTION RIOT NEAR STOURBRIDGE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—There was a serious election riot yesterday near the town of Stourbridge, Worcestershire. The Police were unable to quell the disturbance, and called upon the military, who dispersed the rioters. A number of persons were injured.

THE CONSERVATIVES STILL GAINING.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Fifteen Conservatives and eleven Liberals were elected to Parliament yesterday.

MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The bark Cardross has been lost at sea. Many persons on board were drowned.

The Italian bark Pulcinella, from New-York for Bristol, sunk off the Irish Coast during the gale of Wednesday last. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

THE IRISH AND AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—The Irish Rifle Association of this city have accepted the conditions on which the American riflemen are willing to compete.

SPAIN.

BILBOA STILL INVESTED BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The investment of Bilboa by the Carlist forces continues. Gen. Moriones is concentrating troops in Santander, and will soon advance to the relief of the city.

RUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The Emperor of Austria arrived here this afternoon, and was most cordially received by the Czar and members of the imperial family.

CUBA.

DEMONSTRATION BY A MOB—DISPERSION WITHOUT CASUALTIES—IMPRISONMENT OF REPUBLICANS—SANTA ANA.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—A mob of several hundred men marched toward the Captain General's palace last evening, with the intention of demanding that the Government send into the field entire battalions of volunteers, with their own officers, instead of one-tenth of a battalion, as ordered in Jovellar's recent decrees. The mounted Police met the rioters and dispersed them. There were no casualties.

The Captain General to-day quartered a detachment of gendarmes in the Feurza Barracks, opposite the Palace. The Police have arrested Saturnino Martinez, editor of the *Union*, a working men's journal, and a priest named Castro. Both prisoners have been sent to the Morro Castle. They are known to be strong Republicans, and are reported to have been connected with yesterday's demonstration.

It is stated that the draft will be carried out within twenty days.

The city is now quiet, but the people fear further trouble.

The Consular Agent of the United States, Baraçoa, officially denies the truth of a report that the United States steamer Kansas took soundings of the harbor while recently lying at that port.

The iron-clad Arapiles is leaking badly, and will probably go to Martinique to be docked.

Ex-President Santa Aña arrived in Havana yesterday from Nassau, en route to Mexico. He says he returns to Mexico under President Lerdo's proclamation of amnesty, but is firmly resolved to take no part in Mexican politics.

JAPAN.

IWAKURA RECOVERING FROM HIS WOUNDS—POPULATION OF THE EMPIRE—RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—The following is a summary of the news received by the steamer Japan, which left Yokohama on the 23d ult.:

Iwakura is rapidly recovering from his wounds. No positive clue to his assailant has been discovered, though several arrests have been made.

The official census of 1872, just published, fixes the entire population at 33,110,825. Males and females are about equal in numbers. There are 29 members of the Imperial family, 459 of the higher order of nobles, and about 700,000 of the lower order of gentry.

The position of the German Minister, Von Brant, in his dispute with the Japanese Government is understood to be as follows: He claims that inasmuch as existing treaties exclude all foreigners from the interior of the Empire, the Japanese have already violated it by introducing foreign teachers, &c., for the instruction of their youth, the development of their mineral resources, and other kindred purposes. On this ground he proposes to resist exclusion of any of his countrymen who choose to travel beyond the prescribed limits, either for pleasure or trade. The native authorities are firm in their resistance to what they call a monstrous assumption.

THE MEMORANDUM TO THE EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—The memorandum of the Japanese Foreign Office to the European representatives, mentioned in the dispatch of Dec. 23, refuting the arguments in favor of the extension of ex-territoriality throughout Japan, has received a rejoinder in which the former pleas are reiterated. The matter of proposals is no less objectionable than before, although the manner is less offensive. It is noteworthy that this document is not signed by the United States Minister. A second answer by the Japanese is equally firm in its rejection of the demands.

This correspondence is probably now terminated, though further verbal discussion will be allowed. The first communication took place last Fall, when intercourse and trade were solicited, subject to a scheme of internal jurisdiction laid down by the foreign Ministers, and to be executed by Consular authority. In their last reply the Japanese refuse to entertain any proposals looking to the opening of their country except by means of an entire revision of the treaties, previous to which they will require the credentials authorizing the Ministers to act in so important a matter. They say that such a radical step must be regulated by conventions between nations, and not by an agreement between the Foreign Office and the European representatives.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE CHICAGO CITY TREASURER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Judge Rogers, in the Criminal Court, this morning, gave a decision on the application of the counsel of David A. Gage, Ex-City Treasurer, to quash the indictments for defalcation and perjury. The court refused in the case of the former, but granted the application in the case of perjury. This is not considered favorable by the friends of Gage, as a new indictment has been found by another Grand Jury.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE GENERAL ELECTION—THE FUTURE OF HOME RULE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1874.

We are now in the thick of the general elections, and, though there is a good deal of excitement there is not quite so much as might have been expected. In most of the boroughs the nomination of members took place either yesterday or to-day. The voting began to-day. It would be idle to attempt to prophesy, when the authentic facts will reach you by telegraph sooner than any speculations. I will only say that the expectation of the most moderate and competent judges is that there may be a gain on the Conservative side, but that substantially the balance of parties will remain pretty much as before, the only difference being that the "advanced Radical" element in Mr. Gladstone's majority will be rather toned down. The flurry and desperation of the gambler's throw which has just been made, have naturally helped to augment the distrust with which the Ministry is regarded, and to give emphasis and confirmation to the familiar criticism on the Premier: "You can never tell what a man of that kind will or will not do." It is a strange thing how the two party leaders strengthen each other. Gladstone is endured only from fear of Disraeli; and Disraeli is supported only because there must be somebody to answer Gladstone. Baron Rothschild delivered a very remarkable speech yesterday, which shows the apprehensions of men of property in regard to Mr. Gladstone's fiscal schemes. The Baron is a Liberal, and a supporter of the Ministry, but he would not refrain from pointing out that the abolition of the income tax, with a corresponding reduction of indirect taxation, would absorb nine millions sterling, and could not be accomplished without putting on new taxes to make up for about a half of those taken off. Shrewd men, like the Baron, see clearly enough that the income tax, if it is taken off now, will either be reinforced or replaced by some other tax on property. The House of Commons which has just been dissolved, was composed of rather a poor kind of material, chiefly middle-aged or elderly men, who had made their fortunes, and taken up a good local position in their respective neighborhoods. It was a dull, heavy, unintellectual House, in which "the soap-boiler" predominated. As far as one can judge, however, there is not much chance of the new House of Commons being any better in this respect, and it is even possible that it may be worse. There is very little new blood coming forward. Mr. Leonard Courtney, a Professor of Political Economy, and a leader-writer on the *Times*, and Mr. Bryce, Professor of Civil Law at Oxford and a *Saturday Reviewer*, are the only two men among the new candidates with any literary reputation. There are ninety-two barristers in the list of candidates.

MR. GRANT'S POLICY.

Mr. Albert Grant, (born Gottheimer,) a well-known blower of city bubbles, who is standing for Kidderminster, has just done a very sharp thing. He has bought up Leicester square, which has long been a disgrace and an eye-sore to London, and presented it to the public as an ornamental garden, to be laid out at his expense. He thus acquires one of the most conspicuous parts of the metropolis as a standing advertisement, and lays the ground for claiming knighthood, if not a baronetcy. The Londoners cannot find any pretext for refusing the gift, and yet they are utterly ashamed to be under any obligation to such a man. The proverb says that you must not look a gift horse in the mouth, and it must be still more awkward to look in the owner's mouth.

THE FUTURE OF HOME RULE.

In Ireland, Home Ruler has met Home Ruler, and there is indeed the tug of war. The Irish members in the new House of Commons will consist only of red-hot Protestant Conservatives and equally red-hot Home Rulers, who, whether Roman Catholics or not, will be at the bidding of Cardinal Cullen. This is a prospect ominous for the peace and happiness of the Empire. A small sensation has just been produced by a little story which has been written in imitation of Col. George Chesney's "Battle of Dorking." It is called "Home Rule in 1884," and professes to give "the personal experiences of a citizen of Dublin." The narrative begins with the first sitting of the new Irish Parliament at College Green. The Imperial Government has left troops for the protection of the capital, but the presence of two regiments of the line and a squadron of cavalry, to say nothing of the special constables, was not sufficient to prevent continual outbreaks of party feeling, which took the form of affrays between Protestants and Roman Catholics. The elections had gone almost wholly in favor of the latter, though there were a few stanch Protestant members from the North, who were hooted and groaned at by the mob:

"When all the members had entered, the mob stormed up the steps of the Parliament House, and were with difficulty restrained from forcing their way into the lobbies, but the Police and soldiers assumed a determined air, and a threat of cold steel sufficed to restore something approaching to order. One fellow cried, 'No matter, boys, wait till we have our own polis and our own sodjers!' and this was greatly applauded by the bystanders. Notwithstanding the tumult on this occasion, Home Rule seemed at first to be a decided advantage to the country. The actions of the Legislature were regulated by a moderate and conciliatory policy, and many useful measures were adopted. There were railway bills and drainage bills and fishery bills without stint. Even in England, where the acts of Irishmen are generally regarded with a derisive pity, the performances of the new Legislature were highly applauded.

Things went quietly enough for a time, till Parliament dissolved and a new election came. Then the influence of Rome was all-apparent.

When Parliament met there were two startling pieces of intelligence. The Russians were preparing an expedition against Cabul, and a bill was introduced into our House of Commons to hand over St. Patrick's to the Catholics. 'England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity'—that was the open and avowed policy of the Ultramontane Party. The riots in Dublin, now of frequent occurrence, grew worse every day, and every day, alas! it became more evident that the Police were tampered with. Meanwhile things went badly in the East. War had been declared with Russia, and the English troops were being withdrawn from all quarters to be shipped to Liverpool or Southampton, or direct to the seat of war. When the last regiment had departed the Roman Catholics of Dublin had a great procession, which ended in a conflict with the Protestants, who were driven off with the loss of some scores killed and wounded. The Protestant Archbishop's house was sacked and set on fire by the rabble. This last desperate attempt of the Protestants to resist the encroachments of Ultramontanism was the excuse for a proclamation, which appeared the next day, ordering a general search for arms in the houses of the disaffected. 'You can imagine what that meant—licensed pillage in every Protestant house in Dublin. But the Catholics carried their point. Dublin was their own from that day.' The Protestant members of Parliament had seceded several months previous to this. They retired to their homes, and there organized an open revolt from tyranny. All Derry, Antrim, Armagh, and Down were in arms. Two regiments of volunteers and some militiamen had been called over from Scotland to aid them.

But the 'patriots' had gone too far. Notwithstanding the gigantic exertions England was making to cope with Russia by sea and land, she was not altogether unmindful of Ireland. Three regiments of volunteers, the Inns of Court, the South Lancashire, and another, had arranged with the English Government, if supported by a small force of sailors and marines, to regain Dublin, and hold the city for six months. This news caused terrible commotion, which was increased by a visit from the Devastation and two other big steamers, who, being fired upon, poured a broadside into Kingston that made the patriots take to their heels.

The Irish Cabinet, chiefly composed of desperate spirits, was distracted between hope and fear. They had no armed force fit to bring into the field; and yet they had gone too far to retreat. The city was equally divided as to the best policy; in fact, as a rule, men had got to speak on the subject in a tone half-threatening, half-whimpering. In the streets the thoughtless mob were crying, 'Hurrah for the Rooshans; Ireland for the Irish; the green flag forever;' and every other nonsense you can think of, mixed with bloodthirsty execrations upon England and all who favored the rule of the hated Saxon. Whenever a member of Parliament appeared, he was forced to swear eternal detestation to England. Then began a reign of terror, housebreaking midnight murder, and violence of every kind. It was an awful time."

As it turned out, however, there was very little real fighting, as the Irish Government soon took flight, and the well-affected people came to the front.

The story winds up as follows:

"Everybody is contented now. We have a royal residence in place of the Lord Lieutenant; and, instead of a Parliament, we have a permanent commission, which sits in Dublin and decides all purely local questions, so as to save the Imperial Parliament a great deal of time and trouble. I really cannot understand why this was not done long ago; it might have saved us from 'Home Rule,' and yet given us all the advantage to be derived from looking after our own affairs."

THE LAST YEARS OF DICKENS.

The third and concluding volume of Mr. Forster's *Life of Dickens* has just been published. It presents a melancholy picture of decaying powers, morbid unrest, and corroding discontent. It may be doubted whether Dickens, who is supposed by many of his readers to have been one of the most genial and jovial of men, was ever a happy man; but it would certainly appear that in his later years he was supremely wretched. As a younger man, his animal spirits and vanity helped to take him out of himself. He was satisfied only when he had an admiring company around him. He was, in fact, essentially an actor, and miserable without an audience, and his gaiety was forced and histrionic. There was no repose about his character. He could never endure to be simple and plain and natural; he wanted to be always fire-works. At home he was seen at his worst, suffering from the reaction of excitement in company, and weary with his elaborate efforts to amuse and startle. Mr. Forster passes as gently as he can over the domestic misadventures of his hero. It is not a pleasant page, and one is glad to turn it. Dickens was always fond of the bustle and change of traveling, and after 1860 his restlessness seems to have become almost a mania. He had notions of burying himself for a whole six months in some of the recesses of the Pyrenees, or of spending a Winter in some elevated and secluded convent in the Alps. His work had evidently begun to tell on him. His invention was less fertile, his composition less spontaneous. It had become an effort for him to write, and he was haunted by the fear, which was partly true, that his prime was over and that he would never again be what he had been. He had, in fact, lost his elasticity of mind. All this necessarily gives rather a bad tone to this concluding volume; but Dickens, though he confessed himself to his friend, was the more resolute in showing a bold face to the world, and his letters are full of dash and humor. He went about a good deal and used himself mercilessly. The fit of paralysis which finally killed him had apparently been impending for some years before his death. The railway accident from which he narrowly escaped with his life must also have shaken him more than was suspected at the time.

LITERARY AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Motley's *Life of Barnevelde*, which is really a supplement to his previous history, has been published. Kinglake's third or Inkerman volume of his Crimean war, will be out the week after next. Quite a rush of new plays are in preparation. Mr. Albery has written a domestic drama for the Gaiety; Mr. Hamilton Aidé, the novelist, has furnished Mr. Irving, of the Lyceum, with a sensational drama, the idea of which is taken from the French. A lady, on her husband's sudden approach, hides her lover in the chimney, which the husband is about to search, when she begs him to desist, and swears that there is no one there. The husband accepts her oath, but orders the chimney to be immediately bricked up. This is the French version; in the English one, the lover will probably be converted into a fugitive brother. Mr. Tom Taylor has a play in hand, founded on the story of the Lord Clancarty of the reign of William III., who married a little girl twelve years old, and parted from her, and afterward wooed her when she was a woman and gained her affections.

J. H. F.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day heard statements of a delegation of four Mennonites from Pennsylvania, who were introduced by Senator Cameron, in support of his resolution looking to the enactment of a law by which the 40,000 or 50,000 Mennonites desirous of emigrating to this country from Russia may be allowed to purchase a sufficiently large tract of land in a compact body under the Pre-emption laws. The committee took no action, but are disposed to regard the proposition favorably.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

The President to-day approved the Congressional joint resolution authorizing a special court of inquiry concerning Gen. O. O. Howard.

THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day concluded the hearing of arguments in the Wells hat-body patent extension case. Henry F. French, of Boston, appeared in behalf of the remonstrants, and E. M. Dickerson, of New-York, replied for the petitioners. The parties interested were given two weeks from to-day to file additional papers relating to the case.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations are expected to report the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill next week. To-day they had before them the Postmaster General, Attorney General, and Commissioner of Agriculture, interrogating these gentlemen as to the business of their respective departments, with a view to retrenchment.

THE COMMITTEE ON BANKS.

The House Committee on Banks and Banking authorized the appointment of a subcommittee to investigate the affairs of the First National Bank at Washington, in accordance with the resolution of the House.

ROBBERY IN THE CAPITOL.

A cigar dealer occupying a stand in the crypt of the Capitol, underneath the rotunda, was robbed last night of all his stock. The thief got in through a door under the eastern portico, which had been accidentally left open.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day informed the petitioners for permission to dig a hole in Goat Island, San Francisco Harbor, in order to extract some minerals of which they profess to have knowledge, that they must direct their application to the Secretary of War.

MILITARY NOTES.

Major J. J. David, Quartermaster, has been ordered to relieve Major J. G. Chander of the duties in the Department of the Missouri. Major Chander on being relieved will assume the duties of Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Arizona, relieving Capt. A. T. Rockwell, who will report to the Department Commander for assignment. Capt. Wm. B. Hughes, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and ordered to the Department of Arizona.

NAVAL NOTES.

Capt. John C. Febager has been detached from the Omaha and placed on waiting orders; Mate Joseph Reid from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Gettysburg; Mate Wm. L. Gelly from the Gettysburg and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

SESSION OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet session to-day was a short one. All the members were present excepting Secretary Delano, and the Interior Department was represented by Assistant Secretary Cowan. The business was not important. The official telegrams relating to the pending Indian disturbances were read by the Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles E. Norris to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Texas; James Brady, Jr., to be Collector of Customs at Fall River, Mass.; Benj. J. Spooner to be United States Marshal for the District of Indiana; Wm. S. Hillyer to be Appraiser of Merchandise under the act approved March 3, 1851; James C. Braden to be Register of the Land Office at Litchfield, Minn.; Wm. N. Greenleaf to be Receiver of the same; L. M. Cox to be Postmaster at Thorntown, Ind.

FRANCE.

THE RELATIONS WITH ITALY—A ROW IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 30, 1874.

The report that a note had recently been sent to the Brussels Cabinet respecting the attitude of several Ultramontane prelates in Belgium has been denied by the declaration of the Foreign Minister, made two days ago; but there is nothing in this declaration which gives a contradiction to the belief in diplomatic circles that an observation to this effect was made by the Prussian Ambassador. The reply is said to have been a polite *non possumus*. I have been informed that a note was then mentioned between the two parties—one saying that the thing was possible, the other inviting it if the subject was to be pursued further. Two hours later, and some forty-eight before the announcement of the dissolution of Parliament, the English Cabinet was informed of what might give rise to a diplomatic correspondence. Of course the sending of such a note is extremely improbable, for England would not for one moment admit the right of Germany to interfere in any way, except through the regular tribunals of the country, with the internal affairs of little Belgium. The attitude of the Belgian Government is proud and worthy, and the Foreign Minister showed great wisdom and good policy in urging the Ultramontanes not to compromise the diplomatic relations of the country by their uncalled-for attacks upon neighboring and friendly powers.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

I won a very handsome bet the other day by trusting in the wisdom of Napoleon III. His idea was the unity of Italy, the union of the Latin races, and a firm alliance with England. He believed that France, England, and Italy were natural allies, and his policy was to attach the former country by solid commercial relations, based upon the best possible treaties, and the latter country by aiding her in her struggle for unity. But so few Frenchmen were penetrated by these ideas that the Emperor had barely fallen when the commercial treaties with England were denounced, and Italy denounced for having gained her unity. If the ideas of the Emperor had not been correct, both countries would have been alienated by this treatment. But both have been admirable in their moderation and forbearance. So strong was the feeling against Italy here, even among the Republicans who hate the Church, that many were ready to bet that the month of January would not pass without a rupture of diplomatic relations. The time has not quite passed, but the change of feeling has been so great that "my man" willingly paid his debt day before yesterday. This change is due to the appreciation of Italy's moderation, which has been felt since the Orénoque affair. Very few thought that Italy had a *casus belli* at hand when she wanted one. Upon this comes the La Marmora affair, the suppression of Gen. Govone's dispatches, (they have somehow escaped from the archives,) and the evident coolness between the Cabinets of Rome and Berlin. These things have caused an excellent feeling in France, and the effect will be good unless the Ultramontanes persist in creating trouble. Their present quiet, after swearing that they would endure martyrdom rather than stop their protests, is supposed to be due to an order from the Pope, intimating to them that a change of policy was possible.

A ROW IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

An incident occurred in the City Council Chamber, yesterday, which would have done credit to a stormy day at Versailles. M. Duval, Prefect of the Seine, asked a credit of 60,000 francs for the purpose of giving one or two fêtes at the Luxembourg, or a Prefectoral reception, and a grand Hôtel de Ville ball. The reason given for this demand was the necessity of giving an impulse to the trade of Paris. Petitions had been received from tradesmen in all parts of the city, and it had been demonstrated during the Empire that a sum of money thus expended speedily came back into the City Treasury. Even if such were not the case, a sacrifice would be necessary now and then when trade was languishing. M. Vautrain, President of the Council, supported the measure, and urged the voting of the sum demanded. M. Floquet, on behalf of the Radicals, wanted to send the proposition before a certain committee, which would have rendered it useless. M. Métiver, another Radical, opposed his brother Floquet in a way to show that there was an understanding between them. He opposed Floquet's motion; he agreed that Paris would benefit by such fêtes, and the city lose nothing; but he wished to extend the proposition by adding an amendment. Nothing more just than that the city should pay 60,000 francs for the amusement of the rich, except, indeed, the voting of 40,000 francs additional, to be given to the families of transported Communists. Of course a scene followed. The Prefect said that those families now shared equally with all others in the distribution of the public charities; that no restrictions had been made on their account, and that there was no reason or justice in trying to make them a privileged class, for purely political purposes. M. Vautrain proposed the previous question, which was immediately rejected. That gentleman then threw his resignation at the heads of his colleagues. This was not the first or second time that his moderate views had been rejected for such wild votes as this, and he could no longer preside over such a body. M. Heriot took the chair, and under the impression of the moment *the form* of the amendment was rejected. But meanwhile, fearing that the principle might come up in another form, M. Ferdinand Duval had hastily scribbled a perfectoral decree dissolving the Council for the session of 1873. The Council separated in consternation, and in very bad humor. To-day another decree is issued convoking the Council of 1874 for the 10th of February.

THE PRESIDENT'S FETES.

The last fête given by President MacMahon at the Elysée, has produced an excellent effect upon all except those who were present. The crush was awful—the arrangements very bad. Although the palace cannot accommodate more than 3,000 persons with comfort, about 6,000 cards were issued, and their holders had to take their chances of getting in. Eighteen thousand persons applied, and about 12,000 were admitted *en principe*—that is to say, they were decided to be present, who were entitled to come—and 6,000 really invited. But special policemen were stationed at the door to examine the holders of cards, and they took so long a time that in less than an hour the train of carriages extended across the Place de la Concorde. Many ladies left their carriages and pushed in on foot, regardless of the bad effect mud generally has upon white satin slippers. When the first carriages were ordered by those leaving, the last of those coming were not yet in. At a late hour the staircases were crowded, the ladies sitting upon the steps, and yet the carriages could not get inside the gates. M. Magne and Prince Orloff seemed to be among the worst treated, together with the Duc De Nemours, for they were unable to get out before two hours of impatient waiting upon the stairs. When the state of affairs was known, many persons slipped out and went home on foot. Such scenes are very common here, and the members of high society bear them with admirable resignation. I shall never forget a similar affair at the night fête of the Shah at Versailles, where we were kept waiting for more than two hours after the lamps were out before we could get out of the park. I should have been in a passion, I fear, if I had not seen beside me the Princess Lize Troubetskoï and Mlle. Schneider on the arm of a Deputy, which fact convinced me that the *égalité* was perfect. The Duc De Broglie would have been treated in the same way if he had not accompanied the Shah, and he was treated in the same way when he came late to the fire-works on the Trocadero. For the third fête, to be given about the middle of February, some efforts will be made to perfect the present arrangements.

THE ACADEMY.

The Academy held its long-expected session yesterday for the purpose of electing three "Immortals," and there were some fifteen candidates for the three vacancies to be filled at this time. It is very rarely that so many Academicians are gotten together. These are two members who have never entered the portals since the day of their reception, nor communicated in any way with the body, and there are others who are in the country or detained by illness. Victor Hugo appeared yesterday for the first time in many years for the purpose of voting for his friend Dumas, and his entry created a sensation. Mgr. Dupanloup never comes to the Academy now, and has not done so since he resigned in a pet because M. Littré was admitted. M. Guizot came down in an ordinary street cab, M. Thiers in his carriage, the Duc D'Aumale, M. De Broglie, and Victor Hugo on foot. The name of Alexandre Dumas has been several times proposed, but he always refused the honor so long as his illustrious father was not made a member; and although frequently asked to apply since his father's death, he has persistently refused to do so. Now, however, he asks for the chair of M. Lebrun, and it was given him without hesitation and at the first ballot. He disdained to make a general application like the rest, and declared that it was the *fauteuil* of M. Lebrun or none at all. He has obtained it without difficulty, and we may now look for a fine address upon his predecessor Lebrun. The rest was more difficult, owing to the number of candidates. Ed. About and Paul Féval withdrew their applications from hints they received in advance that they were yet young enough to wait. Among the most prominent of the candidates were J. J. Weiss, who knows how to write delicious French, and Henri Taine, who unfortunately said, in one of his works, that crime was a product like molasses and many other things, meaning that it was a product of our social code; and, although he recently tried to explain away the interpretation generally given the phrase, he did not succeed to the satisfaction of the Immortals. For the chair vacated recently by M. Saint-Marc-Girardin, M. Mézières, a professor of philosophy in the University, was chosen on the third ballot. On the two first Taine and Weiss received nine votes each. For the chair of M. Vitel, M. Caro, another philosopher of the psycological school, was ultimately elected. Neither of the two last named are equal to Taine and Weiss, but they are grave and dignified men, who say what they have to say in plain language, without brilliancy and without originality. Neither have originated anything, I believe, but they have made up admirable philosophical lectures, and they have written commentaries upon other authors. But it is the general rule of the Academy when dealing with men of genius to begin by humbling their pride, for otherwise they might be spoiled. I have no doubt that Taine and Weiss will both succeed one of these days if they happen to live long enough. So long as the men of 1830 remain the ways of the Academy will always be mysterious and past finding out. No epoch in history seems to have so strongly impressed its traditions and its *esprit* upon the minds of its youth and manhood.

THE WEATHER.

I must again remark the exceptional state of the weather, which is still warm and Spring-like, and quite out of the natural condition of things.

REUNITED.

A HARTFORD MAN'S DREAM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Whatever of truth there may be in the following story should be remembered to the credit of the Hartford *Times*: "Mr. John Eiswirth, a resident of this city, is a German by birth. He came to this country in 1848, bringing his wife with him. They had been here about a year when they received a letter stating that a brother of Mrs. Eiswirth was en route to America. But from that time to this they have never seen their relative. Up to the time of the war they expected he would turn up some time; but when the unhappy civil strife swept over the land, and peace came again, and yet no tidings of the missing man, he was mourned as lost; and as the years rolled by, if not actually forgotten, his fate was a mystery which it was thought never would be explained. And now comes a singular occurrence in connection with the case. About three weeks ago Mr. Eiswirth had a dream. He thought he was seated in a car at the depot on Asylum street. He didn't want to go anywhere, but in spite of this feeling he was rolled out of the depot and whirled away at lightning speed. Past villages, towns, and cities; through valleys, over rivers and plains—on! with a rush and a roar, stopping for nothing and heeding nothing. It seemed to the dreamer that he was being carried, much against his will, thousands of miles from home. Why it was so, he had not the faintest conception. He was under a mysterious influence that chained him to his seat and made him a slave of its power. At last the train slackened its speed and came to a halt, and John found himself moving along with the passengers who were making their exit from the cars. When once outside, he discovered that he was in a strange city, and among strangers. He asked a man where he was. He was told 'St. Louis.' 'But,' says John, 'I live in Hartford. I want nothing in St Louis.' The stranger smiled and passed on, leaving our Hartford friend as perplexed as ever. While standing in his tracks, wondering what to do, he saw at a distance a figure which sent a thrill of joy through his frame. It was his long-lost brother-in-law. It had been more than a quarter of a century since John had set eyes on him, and time had worked a great change in his appearance, but for all that our friend recognized him, and ran toward him hallooing at the top of his voice, as if afraid he might disapper. The meeting was a cordial one, and the pair celebrated the event at a stylish saloon, where foaming mugs of lager played a prominent part. The next John knew he found himself awake at his home on Park street. But his dream had made a strong impression, and do what he would he could not forget it. It haunted him all that day, and when he got up the next morning the remembrance of that long ride and the happy meeting clung to him still. That very day some clerk in the Hartford Post Office might have seen a letter addressed to Mr. ——, of St. Louis, with the instruction on the end of the envelope, 'If not called for within ten days, return to John Eiswirth, Hartford, Conn.' Mr. Eiswirth says that he sent the letter addressed to his brother-in-law, without the remotest expectation of hearing from him. He sent it to relieve his mind, as he confesses that the singular dream harrassed him not a little. But after the missive was sent he dismissed the matter from his mind, and might never have thought of it again, if something startling had not occurred a day or two since. John was at home with his family when the postman came to the door, and delivered a letter. It was postmarked St. Louis. It was torn open with tremulous fingers, and to their great joy it was found to be from their long-lost relative, in answer to the letter which John had forwarded in obedience to his dream. In a large city like St. Louis it would seem that a letter lacking specific direction might not reach its destination, but of course the chances are that it would go straight to the mark, as it did in this case. It appeared by the letter that the St. Louis German has been as much in the fog as to his sister's and Eiswirth's whereabouts as they have been in regard to him. The St. Louis man writes that he shall soon come to this city on a visit, and his Hartford friends are delighted at the prospect of a happy reunion. When he does come, John proposes that what he dreamed about the lager shall also become a reality."

REUNITED AFTER MANY YEARS.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* relates the following: "Sixteen years ago a gentleman and lady were married and lived as husband and wife for eleven months, when they separated. Their child, a daughter, was left with the mother, who has reared and educated her. Since the separation the parents have never met, nor has the daughter ever seen her father until last Wednesday, when the father went to a neighboring town, where the mother and daughter reside, when a reconciliation was had, and the father and mother, who had been divorced for sixteen years, were married to each other again."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 13.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, the bill to restore William Kilburn, of San Francisco, to the Navy of the United States as Ensign, was taken up and passed.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented petitions signed by 16,638 citizens of California, asking the Senate to pay some attention to the condition of the treaty between the United States and China, with a view to having some modifications made therein to prevent the evil of Chinese influx to this country. Mr. Sargent said the matter was of great local importance—so local in its character that the importance would probably be not appreciated in other parts of the country. They had in California about 60,000 Chinese, who did not assimilate with the people of this country. They did not come here to be citizens, and did not seek to become citizens; but through their ignorance and superstition, even had their bones returned to China after death. With one or two exceptions, out of 100,000 Chinese there had been no applications for citizenship. These Chinese worked at very moderate prices, underbid and undersold all other kinds of labor, and necessarily drove out other labor, skilled and unskilled. They lived in habitations overcrowded, and in such condition as to endanger the health of the city, and in quarters of such a character as to oftentimes cause great conflagrations. He desired to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that California and the Pacific States and Territories were simply the gates to let in the influx of Chinese. They did not bring civilization with them, as other emigrants did, but brought pagan customs, which they spread over States and Territories, and by and by, when these sections found themselves crowded, the question would become a national one; then, perhaps, it would be too late. He would not dwell on the crowded condition of China, the result of which was that they frequently resorted to infanticide to keep down the increase in population; but the people of this country should remember that we have a Christian civilization, and that pagan creeds were inconsistent with ours. Let a given number of Chinese take the place of a like number of citizens in any section, and a curse would be inflicted by the change. He was in favor of developing the resources of our country, but thought it better to develop them slowly than to encourage this Chinese element. They would rob the country of its material wealth to enrich China. He knew a good many would differ from him on this subject, and he had been slow himself to arrive at a conclusion.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Rules, reported adversely on the amendment to the rules to prevent the interruption of any Senator while speaking. He stated that under the present rules no Senator could be interrupted unless by his own consent. The committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules, reported favorably on the amendment to the thirtieth rule, providing that all amendments to the Post Route bill to establish any post road, be first referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, which was passed.

THE STATUE OF JEFFERSON.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of protecting the statue of Thomas Jefferson, now in the open grounds at the Executive Mansion. Mr. Sumner said the statue should be protected as a work of art. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Browne, the sculptor, who made an examination of the statue, stating that he found it to be made of some base metal or alloy of copper, and that there were evidences of decay about it already.

Mr. ANTHONY of Rhode Island, said there were additional reasons why it should be protected, as it was a present from a distinguished naval officer. The resolution was agreed to.

MAJOR LEWIS MERRILL.

The resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Bayard, calling upon the President to inform the Senate as to the conduct of Major Lewis Merrill, an officer of the army on duty in South Carolina, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Bayard and Scott.

THE CURRENCY.

Pending the discussion on the resolution, the morning hour expired, and Mr. SHERMAN insisted upon the regular order—the bill to equalize the distribution of currency.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said his substitute of yesterday having been prepared hastily, he deemed it expedient to make some changes in the phraseology, and, with the permission of the Senate, he withdrew that and offered a new substitute, which provides for the issue of $46,000,000 of national bank currency, in addition to that now in circulation, to be issued to banks now organized or hereafter to be organized, and distributed to the several States, in accordance with section 1 of the act of July 12, 1870.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, reviewed the general financial condition of the country, and said before the war the annual expenses of the Government were seventy-five or eighty millions of dollars; now they are over three hundred millions. The expenses of the Government must be curtailed. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) had said there must be increased taxation. He (Mr. Saulsbury) thought that the people already are taxed too heavily, and have bent their necks to the yoke long enough. He deprecated any increase in the volume of the currency, and argued that such increase would not relieve the West and South, but would seek the money centres of the country. The only remedy was to return to a sound currency, equivalent to coin, and any increase of the present paper currency would but prolong the time for return to specie payment.

The question was then on Mr. Wright's amendment of yesterday, to strike out "twenty-five millions" as the amount of currency to be withdrawn from those States having an excess, and insert "fifty millions."

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the Senators to support the bill as it came from the committee. If the South and West wanted more currency, this would provide temporary relief. He would, however, rather see the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wright) adopted, than have the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) engrafted on the bill. Should that substitute be put on the bill, there would be no prospect of a vote for a long time, and it would destroy the bill of the committee which, he believed to be a wise measure, and one which he believed would give relief to the sections wanting it.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said he, with others from the South and West, believed that New-England had no more currency than she wanted, and they did not want to take any from their New-England friends. But the South and West should have more. The amendment (Mr. Wright's) placed Senators from these sections in a position they did not want to be—that of taking money away from New-England.

Mr. SHERMAN said there seemed to be an impression that this bill would be the last, and would end the financial question as to whether or not there was to be an increase. He assured the gentleman that so soon as the Naval Appropriation bill (which comes up next) should be disposed of he would call up the resolution from the Finance Committee declaring it to be the duty of Congress at the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March 16, 1869, for the earliest practicable redemption of United States notes in coin, and would press a vote on it. If the substitute of the gentleman from North Carolina should be agreed to by the Senate, it would be disagreed from by the House. He thought the result would be like the dog crossing the stream, which, after having secured a chunk of beef and seeing its shadow in the water, dropped his beef and grabbed for the shadow, thus losing his beef.

Mr. GORDON said if the New-England Senators would say they were ready to surrender to the South and West all of her surplus circulation, and consent to an equal distribution of the currency, he would support the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wright.) For one, he knew that New-England wanted all the circulation she had, and he would not withdraw it. He asked the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Wright) to withdraw his amendment to the bill in order that he (Mr. Gordon) might offer a substitute for the committee's bill, which substitute provided for the issue of the same amount as that of the gentleman of North Carolina, (Mr. Merrimon,) but authorized the additional amount to be issued only to those States which have less than their quota.

Mr. MERRIMON said he had modified his substitute so that currency should be issued in accordance with section 1 of the act of July 12, 1870, which provided that money should be issued to those States having less than their proportion.

Mr. GORDON withdrew his proposition to offer a substitute, and said he would support the measure of the gentleman from North Carolina, though it neither gave the amounts nor the character of the currency he desired. His wish was to have a currency issued by the Government, but as he could not have that now, he would vote for the substitute as a measure of relief. He hoped the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wright) would withdraw his amendment in order that the friends of increase might unite on the substitute for the gentleman from North Carolina. Unless it should be withdrawn he (Mr. Gordon) and others would be compelled to vote to deprive New-England of her circulation, which they did not wish to do.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, said he desired to offer an amendment to the bill, but was not prepared to do so now, and therefore wished the Senate would adjourn, as he did not want the vote to be taken to-day. He could not vote for the bill of the committee, as it gave no relief; or such as it would give would be of a very temporary character. It was intended to relieve the pain of the patient, but would result in death. Congress should legislate to relieve every portion of the country. The nation was governed to a great extent by common sense, and no man who reflected upon the subject would attempt to maintain that by taking twenty-five or fifty millions from New-England, New-York, or anywhere else, it would do any good to other sections. Our country is different from all other countries of the world, and yet Congress legislated from books written years ago in European countries entirely unlike this. In this country we had everything but capital—plenty of muscle and endurance to develop the country, but lack of capital. He did not condemn a paper currency. After our war with Great Britain it made canals and other improvements and was doing good now. He thought the national banking system would correct all the evils of the old banking system. His proposition was to extend the national banking system and take away the prejudice now existing against it, which compelled it to be called a monopoly. Not having his amendment ready now, he moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. CONOVER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, and Mr. Cameron accepted that amendment.

The Chair announced Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Mr. Ames, who has resigned; Mr. Harvey, of Kansas, as a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, in place of Mr. Crozier; Mr. Pease, of Mississippi, as a member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, in place of Mr. Ames, and Mr. Harvey, of Kansas, as a member of the Committee on the Mississippi Levees, in place of Mr. Crozier.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Kansas Legislature asking Congress to protect settlers under the Homestead act against railroad companies in the public lands.

Mr. LOGAN inquired of Mr. Cameron if his proposition would be as a substitute for the bill of the committee. Mr. Cameron replied in the affirmative.

The Senate then went into executive session, and, after some time, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the Sanborn contracts, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all contracts, schedules, correspondence, and orders of the department; also a statement of the amounts paid in under each contract, by whom paid, and under which contract.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he had objected when that resolution was offered before. The effect of it would be to bring before the country the names of a great many gentlemen who had been accused on *ex parte* testimony. He now withdrew his objection, trusting to have such discussion as would be necessary on a bill to be introduced on that subject.

There being no objection, the resolution was agreed to.

PRIVATE BILLS—THE MODOC WAR.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

A bill for ascertaining the losses sustained by citizens of southern Oregon and northern California by reason of the Indian depredations in 1872 and 1873, provoked quite an excited discussion, in which Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, defended the memory of Capt. Jack and his Modocs, and stated it as a fact, that when Gen. Canby was holding his conference with Capt. Jack, the military lines were being closed around the Modocs. While, on the other side of the question, Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, and Mr. Luttrell, of California, stood forward as the defenders of the frontiersmen and the denunciators of the Indians. The bill itself was opposed by Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, as establishing the dangerous precedent that the Government is responsible for the reimbursement of citizens damaged by war. The same ground was taken by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, who argued that these losses resulted either from private murderers or from public enemies, and that in neither event could citizens look to the Government for restitution.

If this bill were passed it would open the sluices of the Treasury to claims from Ohio and Indiana arising out of the Morgan raids, and from Pennsylvania, arising out of Lee's invasion, and there would not be a cent left in the Treasury.

The principle of the bill was defended by Mr. Averill, of Minnesota, who had reported it from the Committee on Claims, Mr. Lowe, of Kansas, and others.

Finally, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the enacting clause was stricken out of the bill, in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 79 to 68, and the committee thereupon rose and reported that action to the House, and it was concurred in—yeas, 105; nays, 85. So the bill was defeated.

The following bills were passed:

For the relief of the heirs of Anbury Dickens, George S. Wright, C. C. Spaids, and Chas. J. McKenney.

Also, for the relief of the heirs of Seth Lamb.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned, to-morrow's session to be for debate only.

INTERNATIONAL CURLING MATCH.

The curling pond in Central Park was again yesterday the rendezvous of a large number of enthusiastic curlers. The occasion was a contest between the representatives of the Four Brothers' Club of Canada and the New-York Club. The ice was in a bad condition, but, nothing daunted, the rink was drawn, and the players arranged. On the previous day the first rink of the visitors had played one man short, but yesterday, owing to a misunderstanding occasioned by the threatening aspect of the weather, two of their men were absent until some time after play had begun. To make the best arrangement possible it was agreed to play one rink a side of five players each. As thus made up the Canadian rink embraced their best players, and was the strongest they could have put upon the ice, the brothers Malcom, the choice of their whole team, playing skip and fourth man, respectively. The water, which at the opening of the game, well-nigh overspread the scene of operations, gradually increased until it became a matter of great difficulty to get the stones up to the tee. Still a great deal of room was left for a fair display of skill, and some very fine shots were taken by both sides. A heavy fall of rain forced the contestants to a temporary retreat into the curler's cottage, but the game was afterward resumed, and play was kept up until time was called by Mr. Samuel McConchie, the umpire. He had been empowered to do so at noon, in order that the Canadians might join issue with the Caledonian Curling Club of this City in the afternoon, but in view of the evident impossibility of playing much longer on ice in such condition, the time was prolonged until luncheon. When the ice was ultimately left, and further play entirely abandoned, the Canadians were found to have won by a majority of two shots. The following was the score:

CANADIANS.	NEW-YORK CLUB.
1. D. Purdie.	1. John Paterson.
2. A. Fleming.	2. William Houston.
3. T. Gibson.	3. George Cleminson.
4. R. Malcom.	4. George Grieve.
A. Malcom, skip.......12	D. Reid, skip..........10

The Canadians left for the north yesterday, the other matches arranged for them being indefinitely postponed.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE RIOTERS.

James Donohue, Christian Myer, Lorenzo Solisco, Benjamin Sayden, Charles Grocer, Peter Ackerman, and Herman Lizacheski, indicted for riot at the meeting recently attempted to be held in Tompkins square, were brought before Judge Barrett, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on writs of habeas corpus. Before any proceedings were had in reference to them, however, their counsel, Mr. Theodore Tomlinson, learning for the first time from Mr. Allen, Assistant District Attorney, that indictments had been found against all of them, consented to a dismissal of the writs. The prisoners were accordingly remanded to prison.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

Some time ago, Edward Brucks, the Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Assembly District, was arrested and held to bail for having fraudulently procured a naturalization certificate for one George Haerle. The certificate was one of the numerous batch forged in 1868. Mr. Brucks has satisfied the Assistant District Attorney that the papers were procured by James Masterson, one of the clerks of the Superior Court, without the required steps having been taken by Haerle. Yesterday the United States Grand Jury found an indictment against Masterson for having issued the documents against law, the applicant never having appeared in court, or having fulfilled any of the statutory requirements. He was held in $10,000.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.

Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision yesterday of some importance to tax-payers. The case was that of James Barker, a distiller, against William B. White, Collector of the Sixth District. The facts are briefly these: In October, 1868, Barker qualified as a distiller, and continued to make the returns required by the statute for four months subsequently. The Assessor returned to the Collector a certified list of the same, showing the payments made by the plaintiff. A subsequent assessment was made by order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whereby the original assessment was increased by the sum of $3,773. The amount was paid under protest, and suit brought to recover it. The court decided that when a tax-payer makes a correct return he cannot be compelled to pay a subsequent assessment, unless the Government gives affirmative proof of the incorrectness of the original return. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

THE CRUGER WILL CASE.

The contest over the will of the late Harriet Duglas Cruger was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Wm. Gallagher testified that she was of unsound mind for five or six years previous to her death.

THE WHISKY WAR.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1874.

On the 22d of December last Dr. Dio Lewis delivered a temperance lecture in a village called Washington Court-house, the capital of Fayette County, and in his lecture suggested a woman's perseverance and a woman's prayer as two powerful agents with which to wage a successful war upon the intemperance evil which in Ohio assumed such gigantic proportions. His utterances were heartily approved by his hearers, and a plan for carrying out his suggestions was forthwith set on foot. A Woman's League was organized, and composed entirely of praying women, women from the representative families of their communities. Among them some could be found who had suffered from the scourge of intemperance; the great majority of the women, however, were prompted in their action, not by the memory of what they themselves had suffered, but by the memory of the misery they had for years witnessed about them. Dio Lewis, soon after his lecture in Washington, addressed the people of Hillsboro, a town in an adjoining county, and here the organization of a league was almost simultaneous with that of the former town. No sooner were these leagues well organized than the members—all women—went zealously to work. The efforts to obtain signers to total abstinence pledges were few. The ladies were determined to aim at what they believed the root of the evil, and so entirely close up the rum traffic. Saloon-keepers and druggists, who not only sold liquor for medicinal purposes, but as a beverage, were regularly visited and requested to desist. At first the requests appeared both impertinent and ridiculous. In some cases insolent replies were given, but urbanity was the usual order. Refusals to comply with the requests, however, were general. Permission was then asked and granted to hold a meeting in the saloon or drug store wherever the members of the league chanced to be. The visitors knelt down on the floor and offered prayers of such an earnest kind that the most obdurate old liquor-dealer could not fail to be affected by them. They would pray for him, for his family, and for his patrons, and then close by praying that in their task they might never waver until they had been crowned with success. Singing and Bible readings constituted a part of their religious exercises. Their resort to prayer began to tell. Here and there a rum-seller would declare his inability to hold out against such powerful influences, and would signify his willingness to close out. Some would become frightened, declaring their belief that unless they conformed to the wishes of these praying women the avenging wrath of God would be thundered upon them. Every new victory for these warring women added to their number and to their strength. In Washington alone the working league at one time counted over 200 members. Their successes did not make them dictatorial. They were just as mild in their requests to the remaining saloon-keepers as ever, and were no more firm than in the beginning. They made no demands. Tears, prayers, and songs proved more effectual, and with these the work went on. The movement became popular, and in the face of its popularity, old topers, who were long since supposed to be lost to shame, did not dare to go to the few liquor shops still open. There was an actual stagnation of the liquor traffic, and those dealers not influenced by prayers had to suspend business from a sheer lack of patronage. Thus, in the village of Washington Court-house, was every one of twenty or twenty-five liquor establishments closed. One stubborn old dealer named Beck closed up in the town proper, and then moved to some remote suburbs and began a new business. Reports received last evening are that yesterday he made an unconditional surrender. If such be the case, as seems probable, the last rum shop in Fayette County is now closed.

At Hillsboro, Highland County, the success of the struggle was in the beginning just as flattering as at Washington, but an unlooked-for obstacle has arisen here in the shape of an injunction. A man named H. H. Dunn, an old liquor-dealer, is the one who sets himself in the face of the work of the temperance enterprise, and he is backed by Judge Safford. Several liquor-dealers, however, in this place have closed their business, and the remaining number are waiting to see the issue of the pending legal action. Dunn claims to have been damaged by prayer to the extent of $10,000, and is determined to collect that amount from the responsible women. Thousands of dollars have already been subscribed by temperance people in the vicinity of Hillsboro, with which these women can fight out the action to an end which bids fair to be bitter for Mr. Dunn. The temporary cessation of prayers on the streets has not hindered the temperance work, and the most enthusiastic temperance mass meetings have been held in that place, and a half-concealed disposition is apparent on the part of some of the rum-sellers themselves to side with the ladies' cause.

Starting in the two places named above, it has only required a little over a month for the movement to spread thoroughly over twenty-five or thirty counties in the State of Ohio, and to reach out here and there through Indiana and Illinois. The villages in which the sale of intoxicating drinks has been entirely stopped are almost too numerous to name. The traffic, however, has been rooted out only after the severest trials and struggles; after insults and threats; after the praying-band had been driven from saloon after saloon, and privileged only to kneel upon the muddy pavement outside. The women's experience in one village or town is but an index of their experience in all. They have been uncompromising with their foe, and have therefore accepted only unconditional surrenders. At New-Vienna a notoriously-wicked man named Van Pelt, after pouring torrents of abuse upon the temperance women, finally gave up last week, shut his shop, poured his whisky into the street, and joined as a zealous worker the temperance band. He has since made several temperance addresses, and to-day will join Dr. Dio Lewis, who starts from this city on a tour over the seat of war. Van Pelt is not the only rum-seller who has enlisted with the women, as the following speech, made in a temperance meeting by a late saloon keeper named Fitgerald, will show. He said:

"I shall be brief as possible, and I am glad I have redeemed myself to a great and happy cause, one that every heart should be proud of. After a long reflection my heart yielded to that glorious little band of wearied sisters. I had to believe that their mission is a good one, for the cold storms never stopped them on their little march. The bell would toll, and then we could hear their footsteps coming to meet us, and plead with us on a good and a glorious cause—one that should spread all over the land—and whenever they called upon me my heart was ready to receive them and keep them comfortable. May the future be a bright and a glorious one, and may my comrades look at it as I have, and come over and join me, for the time is lonely without the aid of one hand. May the cause never die; may the people get stronger; may it send sweet smiles over our little village; may it strike every heart and enlighten him, for there is something he has not seen."

Thus far the war has been waged in the smaller towns. Yesterday and the day before work began in earnest at Dayton, Columbus, and Toledo. Women are organizing with the expectation of a prolonged siege, but with the purpose of accomplishing a final victory. Liquor-dealers in those cities declare their intention to allow no ranting women in their places of business, and the women answer back, "Very well! The sidewalks in the cities are as good as those of the towns and villages, and on them we will offer up our prayers."

MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Women's Temperance Society was held yesterday at noon, in the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont street near Monroe place. The audience was large. Mrs Elwell, the President, opened the meeting by reading a chapter of Scripture, and then led the audience in prayer. Mrs. Cleveland said that it had been suggested that there was a flaw in the present Excise law and if the ladies could get an amendment passed inserting a new clause which would cover the ground without defeating itself, the law could be more universally enforced than at present. Mrs. Merrill thought a lawyer should be employed to draw up the clause, and then take it to Albany. Mrs. Richmond spoke of the good work being done in Suffolk County, where the Excise law was enforced. Mrs Elwell said the Civil Damage law had been of some good even here, but that it was not strictly enforced. Mrs. Cleveland moved that a committee be appointed to draw up the amendment, (with the advice of a lawyer,) and that it be sent at once to Albany. This committee was appointed, and consists of Mrs. Anna C. Field, Mrs. Elwell, and Mrs. W. Richmond.

The following letter was read from Assemblyman Berri:

ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1874.

Mrs. J. D. Elwell:

MADAM: I am constrained to write you that I am in hearty sympathy with the women of Brooklyn in their efforts in behalf of temperance. I believe that only through and by their noble efforts, with the help of God, will there ever be any real reform. I am anxious in my poor way to assist in the good work. If I can be of service to the earnest company with which you are associated such service will be performed with great pleasure. Sincerely yours,

EUGENE D. BERRI.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE TRIAL OF SIMMONS.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

THE STORY OF THE KILLING OF MR. DURYEA RETOLD—IMPORTANT TESTIMONY YESTERDAY.

The trial of John E. Simmons for the murder of Nicholas Duryea was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. District Attorney Phelps opened the case for the prosecution in a speech remarkable for its ability and the clearness and impartiality with which all the facts were presented to the jury, and the remainder of the day was occupied with the evidence on the part of the people. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Graham and Davenport.

District Attorney Phelps, in presenting the case on the part of the prosecution, said that, carefully selected as the jury had been by the somewhat wearisome process of the past three days, it was hardly necessary to remind them that they were called here to sit in a cause of no ordinary importance. No case involving the personal liberty of a citizen failed to be important, and any case which menaced not only his liberty, but his life, rose to a still higher degree. Of all the duties that a citizen may be called upon in the course of his life to perform, none could be graver than deciding an issue like this. He hoped, he knew, that they would give to it a patient, conscientious, and careful consideration. Though the jurors did not cease to be men, they were set there not to be sympathetic, not to be pitying, but to be just; for while mercy was a quality not only of the divine, but of the human nature, justice also had its demands, and in strict justice was found the truest mercy. The laws of nature were inexorable, as they were beneficent, and he who violated them must meet the penalty. The laws which govern men should be equally inexorable. In this case it would appear from the evidence that the deceased, who was about forty years of age, had been associated in business with the prisoner, who was considerably his senior. They had been engaged in the lottery business, being owners of the Kentucky and other lotteries. But whatever the business in which they were engaged, they were alike entitled to the protection of the law, alike under obligations not to violate the law, and no cloud of prejudice should arise in this case from the nature of their business. They separated, and it would appear that the deceased continued in the business and endeavored get a part of it away from the prisoner. This created ill-feeling, which culminated in a declaration by the prisoner that he, himself, would take the life of the deceased, and if he did not choose to do it he had others who would. This ill-feeling manifested itself in threats and general expressions of disregard. Some of these threats were communicated to the deceased, but he declared that he did not believe the prisoner meant to carry them out, or that it was necessary for him to be in readiness for defense. On the evening upon which the occurrence took place the deceased came from Brooklyn and was in the neighborhood of Liberty street for the purpose of keeping an appointment with a Mr. Allen. That appointment was not kept, Mr. Allen having left. The next that appeared was that the prisoner and the deceased were in front of the former's place of business in Liberty street, engaged in an angry altercation, mutual recriminations, accusations by the prisoner, and retorts by the deceased. This culminated in the lie being given, and then a blow, which was probably inflicted by the deceased. They grappled and fell, the prisoner being at first beneath and the deceased above. Then the prisoner got above the deceased, who was a much slighter man, and the prisoner drew a knife, with which he inflicted several wounds. The deceased cried to be let up; another blow was inflicted, and another, and another, until with a shudder which ran through every limb, life passed away. As the prisoner arose from the inanimate body of the deceased he was heard to say, "Now I have got the best of you." He then discovered that his ankle was broken, and it was not a little remarkable that both of the parties had a similar injury. In the neighborhood during the struggle were several persons, one or two of whom were his employes. None of these persons appeared to have interfered until the blows had been given or were begun to be given, when a cry of murder was raised. Subsequently the prisoner was arrested and conveyed to the station-house, and thence to the hospital. On the way to the station-house the prisoner told the officer that somebody had attempted to rob him, and he made no further reference to the matter. To the surgeon who examined his injury, Simmons said that it had been inflicted by a club. The surgeon said: "How can that be, as there is no external injury?" The prisoner then appeared desirous of concealing what he knew about the affair, and also that he was acquainted with his adversary. It would be claimed by the defense that this came within the category of justifiable homicide. The law of nature and the law of the commonwealth justified killing in self-defense, but neither by the law of God nor by the law of the commonwealth was a man justified in seeking an altercation, getting into a struggle, and under cover of that struggle to take his adversary's life. He was not justified in using a deadly weapon in reply to a blow. Moreover, after having his adversary at his feet, imploring to be let up, he was not justified in using a deadly weapon to complete his deadly work. The prisoner would have all the advantages which wealth, the ingenuity of counsel, and the sympathy of troops of friends could supply. He did not stand, like a poor and friendless criminal, with no money, no influential friends, no influential family to intercede in his behalf. It was right that he should have all these advantages. He had, moreover, on his side all those human sympathies which cluster round a man whose life is in danger. The grass grew above the grave of the deceased, and many of the friends who benefited by his favor in his lifetime had forgotten him. Memory lingers not long over the recollection of the best and the brightest, and while every sympathy brought troops of friends to aid the prisoner in his contest with the law, on the other side only were the ministers of justice seeking to discharge the duty imposed upon them by the law for the better protection of society.

George D. Allen examined, said that he had a place of business at No. 7 Pine street, but resided in Brooklyn. In December, 1872, his place of business was in No. 67 Liberty street, in partnership with Macy & Jenkins. He knew Mr. Duryea, the deceased, and saw him for the last time in Wall street between 11 and 12 o'clock on the day of his death. A question as to whether he had made an appointment with the deceased was excluded on objection, and the witness said he did not see him again until after his death. He knew the prisoner's place of business in Liberty street.

Eugene Sherman, a young boy, testified that on the evening of the 16th of December, 1872, he left his place of business in Washington street to take some letters to the Post Office; passing through Liberty street he saw about five persons looking at two men on the opposite side of the street talking very loudly. One seemed to be a stout, well-built man, and the other a little taller, but not so stout. One of them is the prisoner at the bar. He stopped and listened to them talking. The stout man stood in front of Sutherland's saloon, and he said to the other, "I'll swear against him." The other said, "Don't pull anything on me." They grappled and both fell together. The younger man seemed to be getting the best of the fight, and the elder seemed to be poking at him about the body. Just then the crowd began to screech something, and witness went to Broadway to fetch an officer. He did not see any, and came back, and saw the stout man get up and stagger to the middle of the street. A man helped him into Sutherland's saloon, and the witness got up on a high railing, and saw him sitting on a stool, with his head down, and panting. Two policemen came, and one stood by the body and sounded with his club. The other policeman said, "Don't do that; go and get a stretcher." A fruit car came along, and the stout man was put into it. They were going to put in the body of the deceased also, but they changed their minds, and put it on a stretcher. A man picked up a sheath out of the blood where the body had been lying, and a policeman grabbed hold of it, saying "Give me that." The witness described the manner in which he saw the parties struggling, and said he could not tell whether the prisoner had anything in his hand or not.

In reply to Mr. Graham, he stated that he was examined on the Coroner's inquest, but could not tell how long after the killing it took place. He read his deposition as reported in the newspapers the previous evening. There were two depositions—one made on the Coroner's inquest, and the other in the Beekman Street Station-house—and he stated on these occasions all that he now states. He supposed he was brought as a witness because he had told the letter-carrier what he had seen. A few days subsequently he was called upon in reference to it. The witness denied that it was Mr. Peter Duryea, the brother of the deceased, who called upon him, and said that he never saw the gentleman before. The evening of the occurrence was wet, dark, and disagreeable, and he could not tell what was the character of the dress worn either by the prisoner or the deceased. There was a little light from the insurance company and a little from Sutherland's. He did not hear the tall man say to the stout man that he lent him $3,000, and the stout man say he paid him back. Did not see the tall man clutch the stout man by the face and strike him. He did not know any of the friends of the deceased, and had nothing to say to them. Saw no one try to interfere and prevent the affray. There was nothing to prevent them from rushing in and drawing them apart. Each man struggled to get the best of the other. Did not know of the death of the deceased until some one touched the body and said it was cold. He could not tell how long the struggle lasted, and he did not attempt to interfere.

Mr. Graham—You had no reason to fear, for according to your testimony no one saw a knife.

Judge Brady—I did not understand the witness to say that nobody saw a knife.

Mr. Graham—I suppose he is one of these witnesses which Providence sometimes furnishes the prosecution.

Judge Brady said that in a case of this kind Providence furnished a great many witnesses.

District Attorney Phelps—Providence furnishes some witnesses and money furnishes others.

Mr. Graham—You will take your pick of the latter kind.

The witness continued to say that the stout man was longer on top than the other man, and on leaving the stand he said that was the toughest work he had had in some time. [Laughter.]

Richard J. Hogan, of No. 132 Henry street, said that he was doing business at No. 69 Liberty street. About 7 o'clock on the evening in which Duryea was killed he was coming down stairs, when he heard a growl, and afterward saw two men struggling, one of them, the prisoner, uppermost, and the other, the deceased underneath. He saw the prisoner raise a little and stab the deceased with a knife. After he stabbed him he raised himself up and said: "Now I have got the best of you." As he raised himself up he got his leg entangled with the deceased, and fell into the gutter. He then said he had broken his ankle. The prisoner struck with the right hand. He thought the deceased was flat on the ground when the prisoner raised himself up, and struck him. The blows of the prisoner were directed toward the head.

In cross-examination, he said that he saw about five or six blows struck. It seemed to him as if the prisoner and the deceased had their feet entangled over the sidewalk. The blows were struck about the face and neck, and he saw no blows struck anywhere else. If there were blows struck on the other parts of the body they must have been struck before he arrived at the scene of the struggle. Did not see any blood after the blows were given.

Charles Anderson testified: I am a clerk in the General Post Office and was so employed in the month of December, 1872. I left the Post Office on the evening of this occurrence about 7 o'clock, when I started to go up Nassau street, crossing Liberty. I heard a cry of "Police," and I, with others, hastened to the spot whence it proceeded. I saw two men struggling on the ground, one on the top of the other. At first I thought they were intoxicated and I saw one of them raise himself up, saying: "Now, I've got the best of you." As he was getting up he fell back, and said "I've broken my ankle." That was the prisoner. I heard him say to the officer who approached him, "I am a law-abiding citizen." The prisoner was conveyed into Sutherland's saloon, and while there he communicated something to a man named Streiker which I did not hear. Some persons present asked what was the matter, and Streiker said in a rather loud voice that there were two men going down the street and some one attempted to knock them down and rob them. The prisoner was within about six feet of Streiker when this remark was made. When I saw the prisoner rise from the deceased, I think I heard the latter breathe. His shirt was covered with blood. I did not see any blood on the prisoner, and could not tell how he was dressed.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified that he was Assistant Coroner in the month of December, 1872, and on the day after the killing of Duryea he made a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, in an undertaker's store in Sixth avenue. The body was completely stripped, and he found fourteen wounds upon it. They were principally in the face, head, neck and hands, and the right leg was broken. Some of the wounds were trifling, but two were fatal. One entered the brain and the other the neck, severing the carotid artery. This was probably the one which immediately caused death. About two minutes after such wound was inflicted death would necessarily supervene. There were only three wounds which he should say were produced by actual thrusts.

Officer Webber testified that he arrested the prisoner, and his face, hands and clothes were covered with blood. He found the dirk-knife with which the wounds were inflicted, also the sheath in which it was held.

William Heaton, an inmate of the Work-house at Yonkers, testified that he witnessed the struggle which resulted in the death of Duryea, and he saw the prisoner holding the deceased with one hand, while he struck him with the knife in the other. The deceased was struggling to get up. Witness heard him say when under the prisoner, "—— ——, you, let me get up." He saw the limbs of the deceased quiver after being struck, but he did not hear the prisoner say "now I've the best of you." Thought he was near enough to hear it if it was uttered.

Peter Duryea, a nephew of the deceased, testified that about six weeks before the killing of his uncle he met the prisoner in Liberty street, and the latter complained that the deceased was taking all his business away from him. The witness and the prisoner had a drink, and the prisoner again recalling the subject said, using an opprobrious epithet, that he would lift the roof of Duryea's head. The witness said that he did not believe it, and the prisoner said that if he did not do so himself [he had] others who would do it for him. U[pon] [this] threat was made the deceased seemed to discre[dit] it, and said that John was too square a man to [do] anything of that kind. The witness advised the deceased to arm himself, but he refused to do so.

Dr. F. L. Satterlee, a Police physician, who attended on Simmons, said that the latter informed him that his leg was broken by a blow of a club. The injury ought to have been completely healed inside of four months.

Officer Maher, formerly of the Second Precinct, testified that when taking the prisoner to the Station-house he said that the man wanted to rob him.

The case for the prosecution then closed, and the court adjourned.

THE ROBBERY OF MR. CRAFT.

TRIAL OF AN EX-DEPUTY SHERIFF ON A CHARGE OF STEALING GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The trial of Ex-Deputy Sheriff William Conklin, indicted for the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates from Burr S. Craft, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett. As on the previous day, the court-room was crowded with the friends of the parties implicated in the affair, who are anxious to see the result of the case.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins called Giosu Gianini, bar-tender at Delmonico's, who testified to having supplied wine to Mr. Craft, Judson Jarvis, Conklin Lyon, and some friends of Jarvis', on the night of the larceny of the certificates. Heard Mr. Craft and Conklin have some argument, and subsequently saw Mr. Craft open his pocket-book, which contained what he now believed to be gold certificates. Mr. Craft became intoxicated and left the store. Shortly afterward witness heard somebody say that Mr. Craft had fallen, and on going outside discovered that gentleman supporting himself against a railing. Conklin and Lyon were standing near, and witness asked Mr. Craft to come inside; but the latter, being more or less stupid, did not notice him. Prisoner gruffly asked witness what he wanted to take care of Mr. Craft for, and received the reply that it was because he knew Mr. Craft had money on his person. Prisoner then told the bar-tender to let Mr. Craft take care of himself, whereupon he (the bar-tender) sent for a police-officer, and saw no more of Mr. Craft that night.

Joseph Miller, the boy sent by the bar-tender to call an officer, certified to that fact.

Officer Richard Hawkins stated that he came to Delmonico's on the night in question, and found Mr. Craft lying on the sidewalk. Some five or six men were standing near him, but the prisoner, in his opinion, was no nearer than any of the others. Witness asked the prisoner to assist him in carrying Mr. Craft to the station-house, and he did so. A valuable gold watch and chain were on the person of Mr. Craft.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and counsel for the defense placed the prisoner on the stand, who detailed the circumstances of the arrest of Mr. Craft. Conklin stated that while under arrest Craft was continually under the influence of liquor, and had frequently asked him to drink, but the invitations were declined. Judson Jarvis, Lyon, the prisoner himself, and others went to Delmonico's to drink, but not on the invitation of Craft, who followed them and joined their party. The prisoner denied that he had taken Mr. Craft's certificates or knew anything about them, but admitted that he might have told the bar-tender to let Mr. Craft take care of himself.

Judson Jarvis was next called, and detailed the circumstances connected with the arrest and subsequent release of Mr. Craft, on his depositing a gold certificate in lieu of bail. Witness stated that Mr. Craft was continually under the influence of liquor and was eccentric in his manners. Did not go to drink at Delmonico's on the invitation of Mr. Craft, and did not see Conklin take anything from that gentleman.

In cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Jarvis admitted that, although he had ordered the first drink, it was paid for by Mr. Craft. He had introduced Craft to Jerome Buck, Mr. Motley, and others. Jarvis denied that he had actually made a bet with a Mr. Muller about the number of gold certificates possessed by Mr. Craft, but admitted that he might have said, "I bet he has got more of them," on exhibiting the one given him by Mr. Craft. Did not see Mr. Craft exhibit any gold certificates while at Delmonico's. The fining of Mr. Craft for contempt of court was described by Jarvis as a joke.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Curry testified that he was present with the drinking party at Delmonico's and saw Mr. Craft go out. The first person who left the store after him was a man named Moloney, who was followed by Nolan and others. Witness thought Conklin was in the store when Craft fell.

A long array of witnesses, principally liquor-dealers, testified that Conklin was a man of good character.

In rebuttal Assistant District Attorney Rollins called William Nolan, who testified that he saw Mr. Craft display his gold certificates in the presence of Conklin; saw Mr. Craft go outside, but could not state whether Conklin followed him out.

After short addresses to the jury by Mr. Cardozo and Assistant District Attorney Rollins, the case was adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when the jury will be charged.

THE JERSEY CITY DEFAULTER.

Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City, received several dispatches in relation to Hamilton yesterday. The first one purported to come from Sheriff McLean, of Corpus Christi, Texas, and was signed by several other officials. It stated that Hamilton could be arrested, but that $1,000 would be required for preliminary expenses. The dispatch is considered a fraudulent scheme to obtain money. Another dispatch was from T. F. Parker, Chief of Police of Corpus Christi, inquiring the amount of the reward. This is the fourth time Parker has asked that question, and, according to the statement published yesterday, Hamilton paid him $6,000 to let him go free. A third dispatch was received in the afternoon, from Brownsville, and read as follows: "Reward is insufficient. Hamilton is liberally paying the Mayor of Matamoras for protection, through whom he hopes to escape." It was signed, "Cruise Carson, Chief of Police." The Police authorities will not notice any further dispatches until they hear from Inspector Murphy, who is expected to reach Brownsville to-day.

OUR FILTHY THOROUGHFARES.

The indignation which has so long been felt by citizens at the positively amamefully-filthy condition of the streets, sidewalks, alleys, and by-ways of this City must have reached a climax by this time, for, of all the dirty spectacles ever presented to view, none can exceed that which catches the eye of every one whose vocation compels him to wade through the floating mud that lies inches deep on our thoroughfares. The warmer temperature and the rain of yesterday had the effect of disclosing the actual condition of the conglomerate deposit on the streets, and revealed the vast amount of filth of all kinds which the charitable mantle of snow had somewhat hidden. It is a downright shame that there should be, through the criminal neglect of public officials, added to the necessary inconveniences of a Metropolis like this, the extra grievances of a most trying locomotion to pedestrians, and a scattering upon their persons of the dirtiest of slush and mire. The repeated remonstrances against this crying evil of neglected thoroughfares has had no more effect upon the officials in charge than hammering upon cold iron would have in shaping such an unyielding substance. To watch people in their efforts to escape the showering of this liquid composition upon their persons creates both a feeling of indignation and of mirth. Poor, dirt-ridden New-Yorkers, it is no wonder that the flesh cries out upon this nuisance. A tour through Nassau, Fulton, and Pine streets, or, in fact, any street in the City, will convince in a most palpable way any observer that the height of accomplishment has been reached in the way of a muddy infliction. If it be admitted that cleanliness is next to godliness, New-York, as a City, is far from even an approximation to such a desirable condition. One looks in vain for signs of an abatement of this state of things, when relief in the shape of dirt-removing carts are nowhere to be seen. The upper portion of the City is a little more navigable than the business districts, but the bedraggled skirts and dresses of women, and the mud-spotted garments of men, the filthiness of the exterior and interior of vehicles for public transportation, all speak loudly of the reign of King Mud in our midst. The vast heaps of piled up snow and accumulated garbage, ashes, &c., have melted to a consistency of brown pudding, and have spread themselves like a filthy garment over the streets. The people themselves unconsciously act as street-cleaners in a small degree, and carry with them much of the dirt that long ere this should have seen the interior of dirt-carts. A person upon arriving at home, after a day's business, finds himself rich in landed property clinging tenaciously to his clothing, boots, and sometimes to his hands and face. Occasionally during a day's trip about the City, a spot somewhat freed from the muddy deposit is found, and then the contrast is a strong one between what is the condition of the City and what it should be. At the street crossings may be seen the professional street-sweepers, and those irrepressible gamins, the bootblacks and newsboys, busily endeavoring to stem the tide of filth with push-brooms, shovels, and other implements of the trade. But all in vain, for the countless vehicles passing to and fro fight against such efforts, and the all-pervading element asserts its supremacy and will not be overcome. The fashionable garments of the day seem to be made up of a mu[lti]-colored material, infinitely varied in its pattern. Clothing is "subdued by what it works in, like the dyer's hand," and is in its condition the victim of chance. But aside from the question of uncleanliness, there stands the consideration of this matter from a sanitary point of view. The exhalations from this disintegrated filth are noisome and infectious, and the spores of disease, which have been for a time kept under, must be spreading themselves now. Let the Committee on Cities, who to-day are to examine the condition of this City, but look around with open eyes, and they will well understand why it is that a complaint so loud is daily heard.

THE WM. A. DARLING CLUB BALL.

The first annual ball of the Wm. A. Darling Club, an up-town association, organized in August of 1873, took place at Irving Hall last Thursday night. It was in every way an enjoyable event, and the perfection of its arrangements reflected great credit upon its originators. The hall was handsomely decorated with trappings of variegated colors, artificial flowers, and red, white and blue bunting judiciously distributed and tastefully festooned. The walls were covered with shields, bearing the coats of arms of the various States of the Union, and at the end of the hall the name of the club shone forth in letters formed of burning jets of gas, and a fountain surrounded with flowers cast up a spray of cologne that perfumed the air. The ball was opened about 10 o'clock, Mr. Wm. A. Darling and Mrs. Carle, Schuyler White and Mrs. H. C. Broas, Walter S. Pinckney and Miss Haggerty, and Joseph Murphy and wife leading off. Shortly after the first dance was over, the gay company was increased by new arrivals, and the floor became crowded, and so continued to be until early morning, with a select and brilliant assemblage. The dresses worn by the ladies were generally charming, and in many instances magnificent, and the spectacle of the richly-attired dancers as they moved through the stately Lanciers or whirled off in the giddy mazes of the waltz was one which must linger pleasantly in the memories of those who were present. Among the honored guests of the merry company were Gen. D. F. Burke, Deputy Collector Morris, Wm. Haw, Jr., Senator Walter S. Pinckney, Daniel G. Gillette, Judge Dittenhoefer, Warren Carle, J. Rhinelander Dillon, Frank Squires, Col. Hopper, S. A. White, and Mr. Metzler. The officers and committees to whom the success of the entertainment is due are as follows: Warren S. Carle, Joseph Murray, Henry C. Broas, Walter Cooper, David G. Snow, Schuyler A. White, Vincent Colyer, James Furnival, George T. Bush, William Duane, Vereker Ross, George Pinchbeck, William H. Lanihan, Andrew Butcher, William White, Edmund L. Boniface, James E. Owens, John J. Britt, John E. Robinson, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Thomas S. Knox, Isaach Teichman, James G. Cooper, Frank Bury, Cody Anfenger, William Marsh, Emil Stury, Charles Housman, Ferdinand Brandies, Frank Spicer, John Levins.

TRIAL FOR AN ASSAULT ON A JOURNALIST.

In the Hudson County (N. J.) Sessions, yesterday afternoon, John P. Daly, who, on Jan. 12, brutally assaulted Major Z. K. Pangborn, editor of the *Evening Journal*, of Jersey City, and Alderman Robert Bumsted and John Duncan, who went to the Major's assistance, was commenced. District Attorney Garretson prosecuted the case, and Albert S. Cloke appeared for the defendant. Daly, who announces himself as a communist, immediately upon being seated within the court-room drew from his pocket a pile of manuscript, several pages of which he distributed, unsolicited, among the gentlemen sitting within the bar. Major Pangborn, Mr. Duncan, and Alderman Bumsted, called to testify, narrated the circumstances of the deadly assault substantially as published at the time of the occurrence. This closed the case on the part of the State, and Mr. Cloke stated that his defense was insanity. He then put Daly on the stand as a witness in his own behalf. He was an entirely unmanageable witness. He introduced his statement by addressing the jury as "Honored Gentlemen of the Jury," and then proceeded in a rambling manner to talk about every subject but that under investigation. Judge Hoffman endeavored to restrain him, when Daly protested that as an American citizen he was entitled to the right of "self development," and he proposed to develop himself there and then. After much trouble, he was induced to give his version of the affair. He said that Major Pangborn had linked his (the defendant's) name with Train's; and when he (Daly) proposed to run for the Legislature, to make laws for the people's good, Major Pangborn had accused him of having hydrophobia. On the morning of the assault he asked Pangborn if he knew what hydrophobia meant, and proceeded forthwith to tell him. "Hydro," he said, "means you'll get, and phobia means a licking, and here it is, how do you like it?" He at this point illustrated the three blows which he had given Pangborn, by striking his clenched fist three times on the witness-box.

The court at this point adjourned for the day.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, counsel for George A. Millard, proprietor of the liquor saloon at the corner of Washington and Canal streets, convicted of receiving property stolen by the masked burglars, moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Counsel argued that the finding of the imposing array of burglars' tools, which had been introduced as evidence by the adroitness of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, had prejudiced the minds of the jury against his client. Without these accessories, counsel claimed, Millard could never have been convicted, the main testimony being entirely insufficient. Recorder Hackett denied the motion, and in answer to a request of counsel for a postponement of sentence in order that affidavits in support of an appeal for a mitigation of punishment might be presented to the court, stated that nothing would induce him to reduce the punishment by even a day. Millard was then sentenced to the full term—five years in State Prison.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SAFETY UPON THE SEA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Houghton, of California, has introduced into the House of Representatives a very good bill for the prevention of collisions at sea, or more properly speaking, for the protection of life after the collision occurs. The first necessity, it should be remembered, is to have well-defined outward and homeward steam-ship tracks. If we can legislate for the manner in which these foreign steamers, made by our own "protective" laws the carriers of ourselves and our property, and the earners of our passage and freight money, are to be fitted with life-preservers, we can surely order them to sail on designated tracks. Our right to make laws for either purpose, without the concurrence of the nations whose subjects own the ships, is doubtful. In the meantime, as there is only one Atlantic steam-ship line over which we have complete control—that from Philadelphia, struggling along and maintained out of the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which subsidizes it by its subscriptions—it is well enough for Congress to look at home. The coasting trade is our monopoly, expensive, it is true, but one completely amenable to our domestic law. Having crossed the ocean in nearly all of these foreign steam-ship lines, I can say emphatically that in every one of them the discipline, the precaution against fire, and the means of saving life are infinitely superior to what we find on board some of our own coasting steamers, notably those plying on Long Island Sound. These boats are admirably navigated; they are docked in a style that daily experience has made perfect; they are fitted for comfort and luxury, and their tables and the attendance at them are excellent. On the other hand, their crews are not seamen, but chiefly itinerant longshore lumpers; their cargoes are stowed loosely on the main deck, where passengers and crew circulate freely with lighted cigars and pipes among cotton bales and petroleum barrels; their boats are lashed inboard upon the hurricane decks twenty or thirty feet above the water, so that, with the seamanship and appliances at hand, they cannot, especially at night, be got into the water in time to save a man from drowning. The crews are never drilled; in fact, there is not even a station bill, that in case of fire or accident each man may know his place.

Now, we have a "Board of Inspectors," to whom I have represented these grievances. They admit their existence, but say they are not in their control. So far as I can make it out, their duties are to "sit on" the boilers occasionally, to look into the state-rooms to see if the "life-preservers" are hung there, and to draw their salaries. If this is true, a greater authority should be delegated to them. They should be able to order:

1. That the crews of these boats should be able seamen, and should be shipped by the month.
2. That from time to time they should be exercised in boat service and for fire alarms, each man having his place designated on a station bill.
3. That immediately on leaving the dock one boat at least should be swung out at the davits ready for instant lowering.
4. That the deck cargo should be protected by movable bulkheads on the passage.

These four regulations are simple, and could be easily enforced. They would entail but a trifling expense on the steam-boat companies, and they would make the lives of passengers and crews comparatively safe.

J. C.

ST. DENIS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

A PROTEST AGAINST A MODERN SERVITUDE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The convention at Vineland has taken at least one step in the right direction. Whatever vagaries may have been ventilated by the strong-minded women assembled on that occasion, their final conclusions should receive the stamp of approbation from all. Skirts loaded down with flounces and dragging in the mud are sights every day to be seen; and shall we submit to the edicts of Fashion arbitrarily imposing on us such burdens without a murmur? My old dress, made when short skirts were tolerated, is my only hope for cleanliness. The first sweep of my new gown on the streets puts me in agony. What am I to do? My dress-maker says I must be fashionable. I want to be fashionable, but cleanliness is part of my godliness, and I am tossing about between Scylla and Charybdis, between fashion and clean skirts. In my old dress I walk with freedom the dirty streets of your City, and come home without spot or blemish; but then the women of the period stare at me, my friends think I am getting "reduced," and the clerks leave me to wait on more elegant customers. In my new dress polite attentions await me at every point, gentlemen acknowledge the superior cut of my garment by promptly tendering me their seats in the stage, clerks are obsequious and attentive, and Fashion meets me with a smile of approval. But I come home a "fright." *Dirt* is no word to express the accumulation of the day. I am bedaubed, bedraggled, heart-sick, and disgusted with my condition. My dear Editor, I repeat, what *shall* I do? Cultivate my instincts for cleanliness, or adhere to the present filthy and cumbersome modes? Can't you give a helping hand to the short skirt convention of Vineland, and aid in lifting our sex out of the mud and mire that cling fast to the present fashion?

ELIZA.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874.

THE DETECTIVE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please publish a few questions about the watch recently stolen from a pocket of Mr. Thurlow Weed, and which was subsequently returned to him by Police Commissioner Smith, "who declined, on the part of the detectives, to receive any compensation."

An answer to the following questions will probably be interesting to the public, viz.:

Is there any prospect of arresting and punishing a thief; and can the thief be discovered by the trace which led to the recovery of the watch? If not, why not?

These questions ought to be answered by the Police Commissioners. And, besides, does the offer of a reward made by Mr. Weed (at the restoration of the watch) to Police Commissioner Smith, for the detectives, represent the detective system as recognized by the Board of Police Commissioners? If so, it appears that the detectives are mere brokers between the thieves and their victims, and gives it their recognition as a business matter, which is wrong certainly, and indicates a motive which tends to official and public demoralization. In opposition to which I desire to commend the exertions of THE TIMES in the past, and to express confidence in its future usefulness as a guide of an honest public opinion.

A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1874.

THE COTTON CROP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your informant in regard to the cotton crop is mistaken if he states that we are only 317,000 bales ahead of last year in receipts at the ports up to date. According to our Exchange records, we are to-day (adding one day which we are behind last year in date) 363,000 bales ahead of last year, and if for balance of the season we keep even with receipts of that year, and receive no more overland, (which, according to my idea, will exceed last year's figures, perhaps, to the extent of from 70,000 to 100,000 bales, in consequence of the larger direct receipts in Western markets,) this year's crop will be very nearly 3,300,000 bales. Compared with 1871 the excess this year up to date is not, as your informant states, 150,000 bales, but, adding four days which we are behind that year in date, nearly 240,000 bales over, and if for balance of the season the receipts are equal to that year, we shall have a total crop of about 4,560,000 bales.

COTTON MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1874.

HOW TO GET RID OF JAY GOULD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to suggest a plan which, I think, will start the New-York Southern Railroad, and relieve a great many suffering and unfortunate people. This road has been for over a year in the clutches of the admirable Jay Gould; he wishes to clear off the mortgages and other incumbrances, and with this view has pocketed the proceeds of the road, quite a large sum, and refused to pay interest on the mortgages and the wages of his employes. He owns the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad and the Vineland Railroad, without which the New-York Southern cannot be run, and he is the cause of the present strike. His sole object is the depreciation of the value of the road, and to wipe out a large amount of indebtedness that he himself, as President of the road, has incurred, his intention being to buy the road. Now, I would propose, since the Sandy Hook terminus is on the United States Government land, and that it is merely tolerated, that Jerseymen petition Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, to order the removal of Gould's road from Sandy Hook immediately, unless it is at once used for railroad purposes.

ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874.

RACING STEAM-BOATS TO HARLEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to call the attention of the public and of the authorities to the steam-boat racing practiced by the boats which leave the vicinity of Fulton Market for that of Harlem Bridge. On the 7 o'clock trip up toward the bridge on the morning of the 11th of February the boat of each of the opposing lines left its dock four minutes ahead of time, and raced it very sharply nearly until they reached Blackwell's Island, running neck and neck. In making the first landing below the Hunter's Point Ferry one boat had to slow her engine and fall behind in order to land. After landing both again started, driving their engines very hard. Looking down into the fire-room of one of these boats the full force of the blowers could be seen urging the fire to the utmost. When it had become evident that one boat was gaining on the other and would pass in spite of every effort, the engine was slowed; the other boat shot ahead, and the contest was given up. Now, I like to ride fast, but not under quite such circumstances. I would therefore suggest that this racing, which by and by may have some serious result, should be looked after.

A PASSENGER.

FINANCE—A RURAL VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are entitled to great credit for the sound and conservative course of THE TIMES on the financial question now before Congress. The people are becoming enlightened on this subject, and begin to understand that the very worst form of taxation is the issue of irredeemable currency. Rest assured that they want a settled policy, and are looking toward the redemption at no distant day of legal tender notes in specie. No step backward will be tolerated, and free banking the great producing classes will favor. I only write to express my thanks that your powerful paper has taken a bold stand on the side of justice in this matter, demanding that the pledges, both expressed and implied, that the legal-tender notes already withdrawn shall not be again issued, and those already unfortunately paid out be retired at the earliest possible time.

D.

MALONE, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 30, 1874.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are in this City many charitable persons who would greatly assist some needy institutions if they knew of their good work, and if they knew how to reach their officers without great trouble. Can you not encourage some one to publish a small pamphlet pointing out the several beneficent institutions of the City, with a few data extracted from their last reports, and never omitting address of Treasurer, Secretary, or officer who is entitled to receive donations? I know that such little pamphlet would do a great deal of good.

CHARITY.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Possibly the sentimental young lady who sends her love a valentine, rich in intricate lace and gold fringes, with deftly-concealed openings, and bearing roguish cupids in bowers of roses, and transfixed hearts, fashioned after that on the nearest butcher's stall, doesn't care very much how or when the festival which she celebrates originated. What cares she that it had its origin in certain amusements of a dim long ago, known as the Lupercalia? That dreadful word has no special significance for her. Never having had an inclining for classical information, she is not in the least curious as to what the Lupercalia may mean, and, not caring particularly for mythology either, the fact that the celebration was all in honor of Pan and Juno isn't of much importance. Neither is the fact of much importance to any one, or, if it is, he or she can learn all about it by referring to any encyclopedia, or by consulting the files of the thousands of newspapers which have copied the interesting details from these sources of universal information. Much more interesting would it be to know how a shaveling like St. Valentine should have anything to do with this love-making festival. Like enough, he was a goodly man in his day—possibly a kind of St. Simon Stylites—much given to seclusion and abstinence and penance. His chroniclers say that he subdued the lusts of the flesh, and the probabilities are all in favor of the belief that he never wrote a love-letter in his life. It is not recorded that for his Saintship there ever existed even "the Summer pilot of an empty heart unto the shores of nothing." Beshrew him, then; what had he to do with this blithe festival of tender loves and indirect avowals? It is just possible that when the old Pagan celebration found its way up out of a dim antiquity and confronted the Christian order of things, a compromise was effected by continuing the festival in an altered shape, and making St. Valentine its patron without any special reference to his fitness for the position. At all events, the festival has progressed through various forms of change since then, all the while bearing its patron's name, until, at the present time, it has come to be a source of large revenue to Postmasters General, and of infinite trouble and vexation to the underlings of their departments. It took a strong hold in the merry Saxon days, and was a favorite season during those olden, and, credulity would suggest, golden days of long bows, and cloth yard shafts, and feudal lords, and sturdy retainers, and outlaws, and moss-troopers, and freebooters. There was, however, a little difficulty about the valentine arrangements in those days. People did not make their own selections as they do now, but drew lots, which made matters a trifle complicated. Mr. Blank drew Miss Asterisk; but, of course, it would be against all the rules of chance that she should draw Mr. Blank in return, and so, Miss Asterisk drew somebody else, and some other equally fascinating lady drew Mr. Blank, and all through the matter there was an embarrassing duplex proprietorship. Then people weren't altogether rightly mated, and not many love affairs grew out of the custom. Up to a recent period, (in England and some of the European countries rather than in America,) the observance of the occasion has been on the most extensive scale. Here we are not so prone to observances which have nothing better than a mere shadowy or sentimental basis. The languishing love-ditties of a valentine cannot long captivate us, and so far as the custom has any enduring hold here, it exists among that portion of our population which comes from Western Europe. In England, the increase in the mails on, and for several days preceding, St. Valentine's Day, is something fabulous, and, of course, it brings in a very large revenue to the exchequer of the country. A great deal has been written from time to time by English writers concerning the pleasurable sensations which the postman's knock occasions on Valentine's Day in the pleasant, domestic household. How the picture has been worked up! You have the charming, expectant girl waiting for her lover's missive, and other equally charming and more expectant girls who haven't got lovers as yet, but who hope that the time has come, and that their unknown cavaliers may forward their tribute of admiration by the penny post. Then there are the happy father and the delighted mother, proudly observant of their interesting children. And presently the quick, double summons indicates the presence of that "messenger of grief, perhaps, to thousands, and of joy to some." But here it is all joy, and the eldest darling bounds to the door, and presently the naked little cupids, and the dove-drawn chariots, and the bowers of bliss, and caves of harmony, and the execrable poetry, are distributed through the radiant household. This, however, is only one side of the picture, and it is that particular side which is painted with the color of the rose. The postman on the outside of the door, with his tenfold increased labors, and a drear February day by way of supplement, is the objective figure of another landscape. Is he enthusiastic about the matter? Not a whit, and it is pretty certain that were it brought home clearly to his apprehension that the veritable St. Valentine (who assuredly was perfectly innocent of any connection with the festival which bears his name) had anything to do either with its invention or continuance, he would conclude that the fate which he met, that of being beaten to death with clubs, and then beheaded, was quite as good as he deserved. There seems to be no question of the fact that the respectable observances of St. Valentine's Day are to a great extent falling into desuetude. The cupids and the transfixed hearts and the forget-me-nots, &c., were, at least, harmless, and a good many of the beauties of art were displayed in their elaboration. They are, however, fast becoming lost in the mass of vile caricature, which threatens to entirely usurp their place. The change is, to say the least, an evil one. These latter pretend to a certain kind of humorous satire, but they are, in reality, hideously dull and coarse. Although, as has been stated, this is not a country wherein the patron saint of to-day's festival can find a permanent abiding-place, still its extent is so vast, and the nationalities which it embraces are so various, that the manufacture of valentines must still be something considerable. There are, probably, about half a dozen manufacturers in the United States, and the total extent of the business would very likely be represented by $100,000. France and England supply for the most part the materials for their construction in this country, and the manufacture, so long as it lasts, gives employment to a large number of girls. The business at the Post Offices is, of necessity, considerably increased with each recurrence of the festival, but not at all to the same extent as in some European countries.

SALE OF A FAST TROTTER.

Henry Page and Michael Monaghan were committed by Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of conspiracy and false pretenses. The complainant, Benjamin G. Hitchings, of Gravesend, Kings County, tells how he was swindled as follows: On the 28th of January he met the two prisoners and a man named Whitson, not yet arrested, in a liqur store at No. 28 Amity street. Being an admirer of horses, he soon joined in their conversation, which ran that way. Page said he had a splendid horse, sound, and able to trot a mile in 2:20, which was sent him by his uncle, Wm. Richardson, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and produced a letter from the uncle in support of his statement. Of course Mr. Page did not want to sell that horse. "Oh, no," but then, if Mr. Hitchings was willing to pay a good price for him, he might be induced to part with such a noble animal. Here Whitson chimed in, and said that he was a horse-dealer, and knew all about the animal, and that he could trot a mile in 2:40 easily. Then Mr. Monaghan joined in, and verified all that his two friends had said. He knew them to be very respectable men. On the strength of all these statements Hitchings was induced to pay $150 as forfeit in case he should not like the animal. When he got the horse he found that he was unsound, and could not trot a mile in ten minutes. The animal was probably worth about $40. Page and Monaghan, who were arrested by Officer Wolff, were put under $1,000 bail, and the Police are looking for Whitson.

THE GAS COMMISSION.

In pursuance of a special call issued by the Mayor, the Gas Commission met yesterday in the City Hall, to award the remaining contracts to the up-town companies. All the members were present. When the minutes of the previous session were approved, Mr. Richard I. Morrison, who has hitherto kept the records of the board, was appointed Secretary. The proposals of the Harlem and Metropolitan Companies to light the lamps in their respective districts, and repair them, &c.—as previously published in THE TIMES—were then read. The bid of the Metropolitan, which was for that portion of their district not covered by the Mutual Company, was at the rate of $33 per lamp, and the Harlem at $39. These proposals do not include exterior work, but merely lighting, cleaning and extinguishing.

The Controller moved that the contracts be awarded to the Metropolitan and Harlem Companies.

Commissioner Van Nort said that he would vote for the resolution, if the contracts covered everything.

The Controller here remarked that for exterior work the bid of Mr. Barney seemed to be lower. He asked one of his assistants, Mr. Justus Storrs, if such was the fact, and he replied in the affirmative.

Commissioner Van Nort—I do not believe in the figures of the Controller, but it is unnecessary to speak upon the question, as we are not called upon to act on it.

The Controller's motion, awarding the contracts to the Harlem and Metropolitan Companies, was then adopted.

Commissioner Van Nort submitted a resolution to rescind the contract previously awarded to the Mutual Gas-light Company to furnish gas at $35 per lamp—the Metropolitan Gas-light Company having offered to supply it at $2 less, or $33. He said it would be for the interest of the City to set aside the contract, and allow the Metropolitan and Mutual Companies to send in proposals again. It would make a saving of $1,160. Mr. Van Nort then read a clause in the form of contract, which, he contended, gave the commission a right to rescind contracts when lower bids were submitted.

Mayor Havemeyer thought it would not be for the interests of the City to set aside the bid of the Mutual Company. That company, through its competition, had brought down the price of gas. The Metropolitan's bid was originally the highest, but they reduced it when the Mutual Company competed with them. It would not be a fair thing toward the Mutual Company to rescind the contract which had been awarded to them at the time when they were the lowest bidder. It was owing to their competition that the prices for supplying gas was reduced to $33.

Commissioner Van Nort admitted the force of the argument that the Mutual Company was entitled to consideration in the matter of effecting a reduction in the price of gas. That, however, was not the question before the board. The question was, whether they could rescind a contract of one company if another offered to supply gas at a lower price.

The Controller said that perhaps he might be mistaken, but it seemed to him that the proposition involved an act of very bad faith. He believed it would be a violation of all good faith to set aside a bid because another company had a previous knowledge of the amount, and sent in a lower one. There was no opposition to the bid of the Mutual Company when the contract was awarded, and to take it from them would be a very objectionable proceeding. Besides, no bids were wanted to furnish gas for that portion of the Metropolitan District in which the Mutual had agreed to supply gas. The commission should remember that the Mutual Company had rendered a great public service by their competition, as it had reduced the exorbitant bids of other companies.

Commissioner Van Nort desired to ask the Controller one question—If the Mutual Company extended their pipes to the Harlem District, and offered to supply gas at $20 per lamp cheaper than was paid by contracts, would the Controller be in favor of rescinding the contracts?

The Controller replied that the board had, after due deliberation, given the contract to the Mutual Company—they being the lowest bidder—for one year, and it would be unfair and unjust to rescind it. The company may have expended $50,000 already in making their connections.

Commissioner Van Nort said that the form of contract gave the board power to set aside any bids. The contract with the Mutual had not been finally executed, and it could be rescinded. He did not desire to give the contract to the Metropolitan, but to have both companies to send in new bids.

The Controller could not comprehend how the board had power to reconsider a contract after it had been formally awarded for one year.

Commissioner Van Nort—If the agreement provided for it, the contract could be taken from any company.

The Controller—Suppose you award a contract for paving a street, and some person comes forward and offers to do the work at two cents less per yard, would it be right to rescind the contract?

The resolution to set aside the contract of the Mutual Company was then put and lost—the Mayor and Controller voting in the negative, and Commissioner Van Nort in the affirmative.

A communication was received from Mr. Henry, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, stating that it would be necessary to have a provision in the contracts providing for the quality of the gas. This precaution had previously been taken.

The board then adjourned.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

Shortly before 9 o'clock on Thursday night, as Roundsman Gilbert, of the First Precinct Police, was making his tour through the lower part of Broadway, he was accosted by the janitress of the building No. 26½ Broadway, who called his attention to a window on the second floor of the building. The window, which overlooks the office of Mr. E. R. Ware, a commission merchant, had the appearance as though some dark object had been placed against it to hide what was transpiring in the office. This being unusual, the Roundsman entered the building, and, on ascending to the second floor, found that Mr. Ware's office had been entered by burglars and the safe had been torn open. The burglars, to screen their operations from the gaze of the curious had hung a large map against the window, and thus, by being extremely careful to conceal their movements, had given the clue which led to their detection. In front of the safe was found a superb collection of burglars' tools, consisting of drills, punches, cold-chisels, and an instrument known as a "puller," by which almost any safe can be pulled or torn open in a short time. Believing that the burglars were still in the building Roundsman Gilbert gave an alarm, which brought to his assistance Sergt. Linden and several other officers. The building was thoroughly searched, but no trace of the burglars could be found. The officers then passed into the building No. 75 New street, almost opposite the police station of the First Precinct, and, on searching that building, found two men stowed away under the staircase on the third floor. The men were at once arrested and taken to the station, where they gave their names as Chas. Proctor and Chas. Fowler. After the men were locked up the building was examined, and it was then found that the burglars had effected an entrance by forcing open a rear window. It was also found that the outer door of the safe only had been torn open, and none of the contents had been disturbed, as they were protected by an inner door. The safe contained only $40 in money and a mass of papers, so the burglars would have had a small reward for all their trouble and risk of capture. The burglars were arraigned before Superintendent Matsell yesterday, when they freely admitted their guilt and described the manner in which they had committed the burglary. Subsequently they were taken to the Tombs Police Court and committed to await trial.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The argument on the bill of particulars demanded by the defense in the case of Alfred Vanderwerker, Lucien Hawley, and John D. Sanborn, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, came up, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, in Chambers. Gen. Tracy, for the defendants, said that affidavits had been served on the District Attorney, and asked for a bill of particulars. The District Attorney said he did not see the necessity of complying with the demands of defendants. He thought the indictment was specific enough, and quoted a number of authorities to show that the defendants had no right to know the means of proof or what evidence is going to be offered against them. After some further argument Judge Benedict instructed the District Attorney to furnish counsel with a bill of particulars, adding that he would take the papers covering the counts in the indictment from one to five. When a Judge has been secured to try the case counsel on both sides will arrange between themselves, both being ready for trial, on a day for impaneling a jury before whom to try the case. District Attorney Tenney, referring to the remitting of the case to the District Court, remarked that if that court should fail to try, by reason of the bankruptcy business, the case could not be remitted back to the Circuit Court, under the statute, until the April term.

DISCHARGING UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

Mary Cronin and Joanna Crimmins, who were arrested some time ago on a charge of passing a counterfeit $50 note on Maurice Silberman, of No. 668 Third avenue, were discharged on their own recognizances yesterday by Commissioner Osborn. Previous to their discharge the employer of Joanna Crimmins informed the Commissioner that the bill had been stolen from him. The girls did not know that it was counterfeit, consequently they could not be held on the indictment, neither can they be held for larceny, as the thing stolen was valueless.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

CHARLICK'S LIBEL SUIT.

MOTION ON BEHALF OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE EVENING POST TO DISMISS CHARLICK'S COMPLAINT—JUDGE ROBINSON RESERVES HIS DECISION.

In Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Robinson, argument was heard yesterday on a motion on behalf of Messrs. William C. Bryant, Isaac Henderson, and Parke Godwin, proprietors of the *Evening Post* of this City, to dismiss the libel suit brought against them by Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick. The motion came up in the form of a demurrer to the complaint, on the ground that it did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The alleged libel as contained in Charlick's complaint, and as read before the court on the argument, appeared in the *Evening Post* of the 21st of May, 1873, immediately after Charlick had been nominated by Mayor Havemeyer for the position of Police Commissioner, and is in language as follows:

"There is good reason for disappointment, if not anxiety, when so important a department of the Municipal Government as that of its Police falls into the hands of such men as Messrs. Smith, Charlick, and Gardner. These men, however, are put to a certain extent on their good behavior, and have, therefore, a particular opportunity to earn a high reputation. There is saving grace in virtuous company. They may think it better worth their while to acquire a good name than anything else, and to disappoint, by a faithful discharge of their duties, the fears that are now entertained in regard to them."

Basing his action on the foregoing, and alleging that it tended to degrade, to injure him in his good name, fame, &c., Charlick sought by this suit to recover $10,000 damages against the defendants.

Mr. John E. Devlin appeared to sustain the motion to dismiss the complaint; A. Oakey Hall opposing.

Mr. Devlin's leading points were that any reasonable and natural interpretation given to the language of the article charged to be libelous did not necessarily tend to degrade or injure the good name, fame, &c., of the plaintiff; that a libelous character not being apparent on the face of the article, the court was not bound to search for some hidden meaning therein injurious to the plaintiff; that if the plaintiff insisted there was such hidden meaning in the article he was bound to set out by innuendo in his complaint what that meaning was, and how it had an injurious application to him; that it was, in fact, no libel, and was legitimately within the right of criticism by the public press.

Elaborating these points, Mr. Devlin proceeded to argue as follows:

These expressions contain no averments of facts, real or otherwise, against the plaintiff. They express only a feeling on the part of the public of disappointment, if not anxiety—feelings that any citizen had a right to entertain and express, unless all the emotions of the heart in regard to men are to be repressed. In order that the article should be complete, it was necessary that the publishers should supplement it with their knowledge of these men. The editor does not say upon what he bases his disappointment or anxiety; it might be the age, the want of experience, the physical condition, the obscurity, or what not, of the parties named. It assumes a knowledge on the part of its readers of the facts, whatever they be, which justify disappointment, if not anxiety. It says there is good reason for these feelings. The editor might have had a candidate pre-eminently qualified, who was not appointed. The context shows the high appreciation of the duties of Police Commissioners, the guardians of the honest property of our citizens—all that is near and dear to us. In all this, there is no libel, even if there be any meaning in the word "such" in the connection with which it is used, "such men as Charlick," &c. There is nothing libeous in the word "such," as it is entirely a word of qualification, and is often used in the best of services. For instance Desdemona wishes "Heaven had made her such a man." "Of such are the Kingdom of Heaven," &c. Its entire force and meaning depend upon other parts of the context, or well known extraneous matters. Here, then, is no context to explain it; but facts, extraneous facts, if meaning is to be given to the word, must be resorted to. What are these facts? If private and known only to the writer, the phrase has no meaning. If public, then being well known, the public will construe the meaning of the word "such" by them. And to publish facts which must be taken on the record as true, is no libel on which a private suit can be maintained. It was never thought libelous for Daniel Wester to say, and the press of the country to publish his remark, speaking of the nomination of Gen. Taylor: "It was a nomination not fit to be made."

The next sentence, "that these men are put on their good behavior," is true, and true of every public officer. In this instance, by their conduct, it means that their public acts will be carefully watched and scrutinized—a notice and a warning to them, and, if carried out, a practical application of "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." With this watch upon them, "they had a particular opportunity of earning a high reputation"—as Police Commissioners, of course. This would scarcely be considered a libel, even by the sensitive and honorable Oliver Charlick. "There is a saving grace," &c. This is a moral truism which none will doubt. But as no company except that of each other is mentioned, it is scarcely a libel to say that the good influence of each upon the other would save them from faults and errors. If it do not mean this, it in this connection means nothing. It is a very pretty phrase; but no more apposite to the text here than the bill-poster's dream or Oliver asking for more bread.

The rest of the article is entirely a hope or anticipation in regard to their future thoughts and official action, and is an encouragement and an advice to them. The expression is pregnant with hope qualified by a doubt, owing to the wishers expressing fears. The journalist does not go beyond his rights or exceed his duties when he tells a public officer that he is disappointed by his appointment; that he will watch him to see if he discharge his duties faithfully, and, if so, his disappointment will be converted into approval. It is unfortunate that the law of libel was settled at a time when those whose tyrannous oppressions and vices made them, in the dawning of the press influence, the proper subjects of attacks, were influential, powerful, and well-nigh controlling with the Bench, when such an axiom as this was established: "The greater the truth published, the greater the libel," a falsity established by crown and Princes, and by them incorporated into the common law, but repudiated in this State by a constitutional provision. But a more liberal rule, even in civil actions, is gradually making its way into the courts, and a liberal criticism of the acts of public men and their qualifications for office, and the bearing of their antecedents on their fitness for place, is not only being allowed, but approved. The press is the protector of the liberties of a people where the Government is democratic, by affording the only speedy and thorough means to the people of knowing the acts and characters shown of their officers or candidates for office. And while malicious or unfounded attacks on private character are to be deprecated and prevented, fair, liberal criticism in cases like this ought to be allowed. The attempt of the plaintiff here, by his numerous libel suits, has been to muzzle the press. How necessary it is that it should be allowed to speak is shown by the groaning tax-payers, and the swimming in the public streets. The authorities do not interfere, the Legislature rests inactive, and the press alone, approved by public opinion and not muzzled by the courts, affords the only remedy and escape, by pointing the unerring finger of disapproval at the offending officials.

Mr. Hall, on the part of plaintiff, contended that the rule of law, as now settled, is that, in order to authorize a Judge to say that a jury shall not pass upon an alleged libel, it must be such an one as to be incapable of a construction injurious to plaintiff; that under the Code the simple setting out in the complaint of the article charged to be libelous was sufficient, without innuendo; that the defendants could not escape responsibility by the use of ambiguous or disguised language; that the criticism in the article complained of, that plaintiff "had a particular opportunity to earn a high reputation," indicated that he had not borne a high reputation theretofore. "There is saving grace in good company;" such statement, as contained in the article, indicated that his client had not theretofore kept good or virtuous company; and the additional statement that he "might acquire a good name" assumes that he had not had a good name theretofore. The law would not permit publishers to veil calumny under artful and ambiguous phrases, and this article came within the rule of law which would not permit a demurrer to be sustained against the plaintiff's complaint.

Judge Robinson took the papers, reserving his decision.

MANDAMUSES AGAINST CONTROLLER GREEN.

Controller Green was yesterday served with papers to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued compelling the County Auditor to audit and the Controller to approve of the vouchers of the claims of Patrick H. Stewart, Robert Gardiner, Patrick Rielly, Edward McDonald, John Wheelan, Edward Roche, and Edward Brannigan, for the sum of $1,659, with interest from the 19th of September, 1870, when they were audited by the Board of Supervisors, which sum is claimed for the serving notices of personal taxes in 1869.

THE NEW-JERSEY COURTS.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, a number of prisoners were sentenced. William Roth, convicted of assault in having nearly bitten off Hanse Hanson's thumb, was fined $100 and costs. Frank Pollock was fined $15 and costs for keeping a disorderly house and a cock-pit at Union Hill. Thomas Halstead, a colored man, who pleaded guilty to having stolen an anchor and chain from a schooner, of which he was left in charge, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Charles Bowen, another colored man, who was convicted of stealing rope and iron from vessels lying at the wharves in Jersey City, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Edward Helbigh, who was tried on a charge of rape and convicted of adultery, was fined $20 and costs. James Mulligan and John Evans, convicted of grand larceny, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months, respectively. James K. Brush, who pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house in Hoboken was fined $100 and costs.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLIES—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ELENE—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ELENE—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—Mr G. L. Fox, the Martens Family. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE—The Vokes Troupe. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT IN COSTUME by the Carol-Lue Richings Musical Union.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—PAINTINGS.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT by the Philharmonic Society.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Miss Phœbe W. Couzins—"Women as Lawyers."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room, TIMES Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The building trade at this moment is greatly depressed, chiefly on account of the high prices of labor. Masons, carpenters, stone-cutters, and artisans belonging to many other trades, all feel the evil results. And yet are there any of them who will consent to work for less than the rate fixed by the trades-unions? There is plenty of capital ready to be unlocked if the workmen would only moderate their demands. Rev. JOHN HALL stated in his speech at the Produce Exchange that an artisan had asked him for fifty cents, while admitting that he would not accept work at a cent less than $5 a day. Is not this a very difficult kind of distress to relieve? Although there is so much suffering, no one can get work done below the rates current at the most prosperous seasons. A tailor charges as much to sew a button on or make a coat as ever he did—and so with all other descriptions of labor. May we not suggest to working men the propriety of taking into consideration whether it would not be better for them to accept $4 a day than to be idle for months because they cannot get $5?

The Emperor of Austria is paying a return visit to the Emperor of Russia. The presence of FRANCIS JOSEPH at Vienna can hardly be said to furnish any guarantee of the good understanding of the two courts which were not previously furnished by the presence of ALEXANDER at Vienna. If there is any political meaning to be attached to royal junketings, four out of the five great powers of Europe now form a kind of happy family. The domestic ties which bind the imperial house of Germany to that of Russia are not more intimate than those which bind both to the royal family of Great Britain. And now that Germany and Russia have given the right hand of fellowship to Austria—a country which Great Britain regards as a necessary bulwark against Russian aggression—there is no apparent obstacle to the establishment of a perfect *entente cordiale* and to a general disarmament in Europe, save the smouldering desire of France for revenge. And yet, while Emperors are hobnobbing, military expenditures continue on an unprecedented scale in quarters where the designs of France are of the slightest possible consequence.

Boston is waking up to the responsibilities imposed upon her by the great Hoosac Tunnel. Mr. ATKINSON yesterday unfolded to an audience of Boston merchants a comprehensive plan for reclaiming the South Flats, and making out of the land so acquired a pier-front extensive enough to accommodate 40 ocean steamers, and having a superficial area large enough to hold 12 miles of freight cars. The existing railroad system of Massachusetts, slightly supplemented by a junction line, is held to present feeders enough to bring the grain shipments of the West pouring into this magnificent dock and transfer system. Mr. ATKINSON does not state whether he expects his 40 ocean steamships to come into Boston in ballast, or whether he has a further plan in reserve for making the "Hub" the great importing centre, as well as the great export emporium, of the Union. Plans of this kind show at least that Boston is alive to the necessity of attracting all the Western grain freight she possibly can; the policy of New-York seems, unfortunately, to be all the other way at present.

We have forwarded the $25 sent to us by "Conscience," together with his letter, to Mr. C. L. BRACE, who will doubtless reply in the way our correspondent suggests. The letter from Mr. ROGERS is acknowledged in another part of our columns.

The decision in regard to the indictments against the defaulting City Treasurer of Chicago affords a curious illustration of the value of official oaths. It was the duty of Mr. GAGE to present a weekly statement of the money held by him on behalf of the city. The law prescribed that this statement should be sworn to, for the purpose apparently of placing an additional check upon any wrongful appropriation of city funds. When Mr. GAGE was called upon to deliver the money which, according to his sworn statements, ought to have been in the Municipal Treasury, he found himself short to the amount of some $400,000. That sum was, in fact, not placed in any depository where it could be got at, but was sunk for the most part in Riverside bonds and other fancy securities, not then negotiable in Chicago or elsewhere. On this state of facts, indictments for defalcation, since he had really employed the city money in private speculation, and for perjury, since he had apparently sworn week after week to the thing which was not, were found against him by the Grand Jury. The motion to quash these indictments was partly based upon the assumption that as the law failed to specify the places of deposit for city money, the Treasurer might keep it in his safe, put it in a bank, or invest it in bonds, just as he saw fit. The court has denied this part of the motion, but has sustained the one claiming that as, in one form or other, the money was in Mr. GAGE'S possession, his weekly statements could not be held as tainted with perjury. In fact, the official oath has proved itself in this, as in many other cases, to be a piece of pure surplusage.

Mr. EASTMAN is taking a practical way, which might be extensively imitated by legislators, of making his Rapid-transit bill conform to the wants and wishes of the people of this City. He has invited and received suggestions from a number of leading public men, and from several authorities on railroad construction here and elsewhere. Mr. EASTMAN invites suggestions from citizens of all classes, and aims at making his bill a measure which will carry with it the indorsement of the people of New-York. A mass-meeting will be held on Monday week for the purpose of testing public sentiment on the subject. At that meeting a bill, amended in harmony with the suggestions of competent authorities, will be explained and submitted for approval. Whatever may be the result of this effort to solve the rapid-transit problem, it is certainly being set about in the proper spirit, and the present opportunity for a thorough discussion of the subject ought not to be lost.

The nine members of the Assembly Committee on Affairs of Cities are to form the Investigating Committee into the management of the Street-cleaning Bureau of this City. The committee will open its sessions at 11 o'clock to-day, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Information of any kind bearing upon the subject should be at once forwarded to the committee. In the intervals of taking evidence, the members should take a walk abroad, and record their impressions of what they find under foot. The onus of proving that the money paid for street-cleaning is honestly spent really rests with the Police Commissioners, since all the results of their labor, or rather neglect of labor, disprove any such supposition. There are thousands of people in this City to whom the condition of the streets is a daily source of detriment to health, to comfort, and to purse. The present investigation presents a chance for redressing a scandalous outrage upon the community. The public must now either take some trouble to redress the injustice of which they are the victims, or for the future make up their minds to grin and bear it.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH LOUISIANA.

We have already expressed the opinion that the Constitution contemplates no action by the Federal Government in a case like that of Louisiana, as presented by Senator CARPENTER, *i. e.*, in a case where, through violation of the laws of a State an election for State officers has miscarried, and has produced no legal title to office for any set of claimants. The able argument of Senator CARPENTER has failed to satisfy us that Congress has the power to adopt the course which he recommends—namely, to order a new election.

The temptation, perhaps we should say the inducement, to such a course by Congress is, nevertheless, very great. It may be argued that, under the circumstances detailed by Mr. CARPENTER, a State being in the hands of men not legally chosen to office, who obtained possession by an illegal decree of a Federal Judge, backed by the military force of the United States, it is the duty of the Federal Government not only to retrace the steps by which its agents have foisted these men into power, but to afford the people of the State another chance to elect their officers. This argument appeals, and strongly, to a sense of justice, which it is not advisable lightly to repress. But we do not regard it as conclusive. If the agents or officers of the United States Government have committed a wrong toward the people of the State of Louisiana, the wrong should be righted so far as it is in the power of the United States to right it. But if in the attempt to right this wrong the powers of the Government should be grossly exceeded, if there should be an assumption of authority not fairly conceded by the Constitution, it is a question whether an additional wrong would not be committed involving more serious consequences than the toleration of the effects resulting from the original offense. It should be remembered that the choice is not between a new election and nothing. It is possible without this to rob the precedent made by DURELL, of its power for evil. The offending Judge can be impeached and punished. The limits of the power of the Federal Judiciary can be clearly defined. The danger of interference in State affairs can be enforced by a prompt and adequate penalty visited on the Judge who has been guilty of it. This would free the Federal Government from the charge of tacitly approving an act of grave usurpation by a Federal Judge.

The question would then remain, What should be the course of the Government toward the administration which is in actual possession of the State of Louisiana? It may be said that it is inconsistent to punish a Judge for aiding in setting up the government which Federal power, nevertheless, sustains. But perfect consistency is not often attained in political affairs, nor is it always essential. The duty of Congress is to do the best it can with the powers which it possesses. It has the power to punish the Judge, and, if the case is correctly reported to Congress, the Judge deserves punishment. But it has not the power to order a new election. What remains to it is to secure the State, if it can, against domestic violence. In what way that can be done is for Congress to judge. If, on the whole, it judges that this can best be done by maintaining the present Government until the people, by the ordinary methods prescribed by the State Constitution, can change it, then it should not hesitate to do this only because it is not abstractly what it would be well to do. There is a new Legislature to be chosen, in whole or in great part, in November, and a portion of the State officers will then be chosen also. The first installment of a remedy in the hands of the people, without the intervention of the Federal Government, is not, therefore, very remote. Granting that the Kellogg Government is an illegal Government, it is clearly best that the people of the State should get rid of it without interference, if they can; and to bear it, partly or wholly, for a few months, cannot be so bad or so dangerous as for Congress to exercise a power without foundation in the Constitution. It may be conceded that the Constitution is defective; that under it a wrong may be committed which cannot be fully righted. But the whole value of a written Constitution depends on the substantial fidelity with which its provisions are observed. If its provisions are defective, let them be changed; or if Congress is the proper judge of its own powers in all cases, let that fact be recognized in the Constitution. But while we have a Constitution let us observe its limitations. Let us not, under any provocation, justify the caustic prediction of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, who wrote to Mr. PICKERING in 1814:

"After all, what does it signify that men should have a written Constitution containing unequivocal provisions and limitations? The Legislative lion will not be entangled in the meshes of a logical net. The Legislature will always make the power which it wishes to exercise, unless it be so organized as to contain within itself the sufficient check. * * * Having sworn to exercise the powers granted according to their true intent and meaning, they will, when they feel a desire to go further, avoid the shame, if not the guilt, of perjury by swearing the true intent and meaning to be, according to their comprehension, that which suits their purpose."

OUT-DOOR RELIEF AMONG THE POOR.

There are now in practice in different countries two great systems of poor relief, the "out-door relief" and the "in-door;" that is, the system of distributing food and supplies among families who apply to the Almshouse authorities, either in offices, where money and groceries are given, or in public places, where cooked food is supplied; or, on the other hand, the plan of relieving those alone who are so reduced that they are willing to become inmates of an Almshouse.

When the great famine in Ireland occurred it was, of course, utterly impossible to support all the starving and destitute in Almshouses; and public places, or "soup-houses," were provided, where all who were in want were fed. This was a necessity; but as the circumstances of the people improved, it became more and more apparent to those engaged in charitable relief that these public feeding-places were taking away all habit of self-respect and self-support from the peasantry. A custom of depending on others, and of relying on public authorities for means of living, was deeply implanted by them. They were gradually dropped, and with them almost ceased all forms of "out-door relief" by the public authorities for the destitute throughout Ireland.

The poor, if we are correctly informed, in the whole island, must now either support themselves, or they must go to Almshouses. This apparently rigorous method has worked wonderful results in Ireland. Pauperism has become remarkably reduced, and at this moment Ireland, as respects paupers and those entirely dependent on the public, is in advance of England. In this latter country, on the other hand, out-door relief is employed freely in most towns and villages—not, however, in the form of soup-houses, but in the distribution of money and supplies through the official authorities among the needy. Many of the "experts" in charity, however, in England, as well as the economists, are strongly opposed to this system of relief. They assert that it tends to keep up pauper families and to support the public beggars, without compelling them to accept any of the ills of public dependence. Thus, a family will rove through the country in Summer, drinking, thieving, and occasionally working, and in Winter will settle down in some den in their own parish, and call upon the authorities to give them so much weekly relief as a right, at the same time not being compelled to go to the Almshouse and work for a part of their support.

There is no question that under the English system of out-door relief, even with all the growing prosperity of the working classes, pauperism is steadily and frightfully increasing. Thirty millions of dollars are given away annually in London in charities, and yet they scarcely seem to diminish the fearful amount of poverty. In this City and State, there is a combination of in-door and out-door relief. The out-door assistance afforded by the Commissioners of Charity in New-York must be in value over $50,000 per annum. The applicants come usually to the Central Office in Third avenue, and receive money from the officer appointed—he either knowing their case, or the applicants bringing a recommendation from some of the Almshouse visitors or other responsible persons. Throughout the State, a small degree of out-door assistance is given, in accordance with the judgment of the local officials.

Many of the most experienced persons in this City have long been of the opinion that the out-door relief furnished here by the Almshouse does more evil than good, unless very carefully managed. It is of the utmost importance in all such administration that no habits of pauperism and dependence be formed. A distributing officer has little time or inclination to consider such remote effects; and no doubt families are kept every Winter in a state of idleness and pauperism by our Almshouse distributions. It would not be possible, of course, in such a season as this, to change our methods of poor administration; but it is to be hoped, when this crisis has passed away, that we shall have a general reform and improvement in our public modes of dealing with the poor. Everything now in this matter is in a chaotic state. There is no principle or well-grounded system either in the City or the State. But above all, let us not during this industrial calamity lay up for ourselves a greater calamity, in the creation of a pauper class among our honest and industrious poor by too many public and degrading methods of relief.

AN UNPROMISING GOVERNMENT.

Governments are generally supposed to be established for the purpose of carrying out a policy which is in accordance with their principles. Every such organization is designed in order that it may work out its natural destinies to the fullest extent. Consequently there is nothing so anomalous as the spectacle of an institution apparently defeating the very purpose for which it was intended; but, nevertheless, this is the spectacle which France seems to be at present engaged in exhibiting to the world.

In a time of calamities which threatened to ruin that sorely-tried country, a republic made its appearance buoyant with patriotic enthusiasm, and promising to save all that could be saved. It struggled manfully. M. THIERS redeemed the national honor. He made peace on the best possible terms. He rescued Paris from the jaws of Communism. He paid off an enormous war indemnity. He accomplished the liberation of the territory. There were reasons enough for giving his Government comfort and support. A little good-will and harmony alone were needed to convert a government *de facto* into a government *de jure*. But a Parliamentary oligarchy grasped the power, with the intention of turning it to the account of some secret design. All their plotting has had the same tendency, which was to prevent the Republic from being organized, recognized, and definitely established. Their scheme of monarchical restoration failed once, but it will not be their fault if they do not make the attempt again. The establishment of a septennial Presidency has been accomplished as a measure subsidiary to some future manœuvres. The authorities have already gagged the Liberal press. They have given a turn to the screw of centralization, and are preparing to give another. Communal franchises have been hedged in, and the prospect is that other popular rights will be restricted by and by.

Is this what the French people want or expect? They have often expressed their opinion clearly enough to be well understood. They want a republic not only in name, but in reality; they expect not only to be consulted through the ballot, but also to be listened to in their demands. They require the Government to be more than conservative, and a trifle republican. Conservatism, as practiced by the present Parliamentary majority, is a farce. It is not conservatism; it is nothing more, nothing less, than reaction. It prolongs a state of uncertainty and uneasiness for the sake of the men in power. These men talk of dangers threatening peace and order. There is no other danger than the advent of a definitive republic. But that is what they would ward off. To that end, and to no other, they are united. Apart from a policy of resistance they have scarcely anything in common; certainly not unity of faith or identity of interests. They can prevent much, they can found but little. The reforms which France needs in its military organization, in its finances, in public instruction, move slowly, or do not move at all; and only through the faults of these men. The Assembly of 1871 might have played a part as useful and as great as that of any of its predecessors if it had been guided by a wise appreciation of its duties, and a patriotic renunciation of party spirit.

It is difficult to say whither France is being led. Discretion and forethought do not seem to preside there over Cabinet meetings. The prevailing state is one of degrading equivocation. It will cease only when the present rulers retire, or consent to give up selfish interests and to confront difficulties with a view to settle them according to the wishes and interests of the people.

If the Cabinet had been wise they would, after the prorogation, have sought their support in the Left Centre. But for that it was necessary seriously to organize the Republic, and to accept, without reserve, the existing form of government. For that it was necessary to break away from the Right, which cannot tolerate the name of a republic, and who, although they have voted for a septennial Presidency, do not care to strengthen it, but prefer to consider it only as a provisional combination.

The Minister of the Interior says that the septennial power can and will defend itself on the ground of legality, if assailed; but he also claims for his party alone the right of understanding and expounding it as they choose. This is opening a margin for eventualities, and for keeping alive those hopes which, although defeated, always are an obstacle to good harmony and to the adoption of an efficient and frank republican policy. A Ministry taking so suspicious an attitude cannot command much confidence among the republican part of the people. It is reduced to the expediency of existing by the exclusive support of allies who begin by not even taking into serious consideration the power it represents. The situation thus created is full of danger, and instead of satisfying the country, it only exposes it to some new and more serious crisis.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILWAYS.

We give this morning a very interesting extract from the report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners, reviewing the history of railroad legislation in the State of Illinois. The report is undoubtedly from the pen of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., and is valuable because of the great ability and experience of the critic, and the peculiarly representative character of the case which he discusses. Illinois has as important a railway system as there is in the Union, and this system has relations to the railways of the country more important than those of any other. The State is the very product of the railways. It has grown with their growth, and is, perhaps, without the conscious knowledge of its people, dependent on the railways for its present prosperity and its future progress. We are accustomed to think and speak of the State as a portion of the great West, but in reality it lies only on the threshold of the vast grain-producing region of the valley of the Upper Mississippi, and its importance is far greater as the centre of the lines by which the product of that region reaches the sea, than as a portion of the producing region itself. This State has been for four years engaged in a series of bold and searching experiments, with a view to obtaining cheap and uniform freight charges on its railroads. These experiments, and their result so far as they have gone, are described in the portion of Mr. ADAMS' report which we publish this morning, and we have no doubt that the description will be found of the utmost interest to all concerned, directly or indirectly, in the settlement of the railway problem.

Mr. ADAMS' own theory of the solution of this problem is well known. It is that neither the natural law of competition, nor legislative regulation, nor executive control, can be relied on to remedy the evils which now attend railway management—the costliness, the inequality, the inefficiency, and the gross corruption existing within the corporations, and exercised by the corporations upon public bodies. That competition cannot remove these causes of complaint is pretty well established, and the reason is plain: competition cannot be steadily or uniformly maintained. That regulation in detail by statute is equally impracticable cannot now be seriously denied by those who have studied either the conditions of the problem, or the experience of those States where the experiment has been tried. The third alternative, viz., executive control, is now being tried in Illinois, and the result is not yet known. The law went into operation on the 15th ultimo, and the railways are engaged in a combined and resolute opposition to it. If success is possible in this direction, we are convinced that it will come only after a long and severe contest, in which the Government will labor under many disadvantages. For the work placed in their hands, the agents of the Government will require wide experience, trained ability, unflinching determination, accurate judgment, and a secure possession of very considerable powers. These they can hardly have, from the nature of the case. The civil service of none of the States affords any guarantee that its officers can present any such combination of qualities. None of our State Governments pay enough for services, or give a sufficiently secure tenure of office, or arm their agents with sufficiently consistent powers, to be able to call to their aid, with any certainty, the real ability of their respective communities. But what the State Governments cannot accomplish, the railways are sure to do, and in any conflict between the two, the odds will be greatly against the State. And if this were not so, it would be found that though the States may succeed in greatly injuring the railways, it is very doubtful how far they can really help themselves.

This being the case, Mr. ADAMS' remedy, which is the ownership by the State of one important competing line, to be managed in such a way as to influence the conduct of all others, is worthy of consideration. We have heretofore pointed out some of the most obvious difficulties with which any such project would have to contend. The first and most important is the inefficiency of the civil service, both of the State Governments and of the General Government. He would be a bold man who should be willing to place a complex business of vast importance in the hands of such agents as for the most part are at the service of the Government. But it does not follow that because the experiment is doubtful, it should not be tried. Perhaps it can be tried with as much hope of success in Massachusetts as anywhere, and therefore, we should be glad to see a trial made there, and this is not unlikely to occur.

ECONOMY OR EXTRAVAGANCE?

Last year, something like 700 steamers left this port. Each of them paid on an average $10,000 or $15,000 in round numbers for necessary supplies, labor, &c., obtained in this City. The amount is probably nearer the greater figure than the lower; but taking the latter, we have here alone $7,000,000 added to the wealth of our population. Nor is this all. These same 700 steamers brought over here 270,000 emigrants. A very low estimate of the average amount in cash brought by every emigrant places it at $100, making $27,000,000 thus brought here in one year. During 15 years, from 1855 to 1869, out of 2,300,000 emigrants landed at Castle Garden, nearly 1,000,000 declared their destination to be this City or State. That means that they spent here a certain part of their time after arrival, and at least a portion of their money. Upon these figures it is safe to estimate that from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 is added to the circulating wealth of the City and State by emigrants alone. The removal, therefore, of the steam-ship lines to another port would rob our population, and to a large extent the poorer part of our population, of something like $10,000,000 annually. Is not such a traffic worth preserving?

As to the sufficiency of the present income, if managed with economy and prudence, to meet all *necessary* expenses, the figures taken from the annual reports speak positively and clearly. It is necessary to premise in the first place that the Legislature, in establishing the commutation fund, never intended that the head-tax should be increased *ad libitum* at the mere caprice of the Commissioners of Emigration. In point of fact, the head-money never was increased from $1 50, at which amount it was fixed in 1849, until in 1867 it was made $2 50 for a conditional and temporary purpose. In the confirmation of that increase two years later may be discerned the crafty foresight of the Ring, which actually, in 1870, took possession of the board. True, the act of 1855 made the head-money two dollars. But the additional fifty cents was granted expressly and expressly set aside to meet the County disbursements for emigrants, at that time excessively high, amounting in 1853 alone to over $150,000, and averaging for the fourteen years, from 1847 to 1860, about $60,000. At present this item of expenditure does not reach much more than a third of that amount. Moreover, when this increase was granted—and this was to a great extent the reason for its being granted—the Emigration Commission was most unjustly saddled with the support of the Marine Hospital. For that institution it was obliged to expend in 1852 more than $126,000, and in the fourteen years, from 1847 to 1860, $700,000 About that time this source of expense ceased entirely, and the former demands, as we have seen, are now reduced about two-thirds.

Again, large sums have been spent by former boards for the purchase of real estate and the erection of buildings which are, of course, so much saved to the present commission. The value of their property thus secured on Ward's Island is probably at present little short of a million and a half. In comparing the expenditures of different boards these three items therefore must be excluded from the necessary expenses of the present board. Up to the year 1865 the commission maintained its original high character, being sedulously preserved from the contamination of partisan politics by Governors of every party. In that year Gov. FENTON first gave it a partisan complexion by appointing to fill existing vacancies two Democrats and two Republicans. The Fenton Board, as we may call it, lasted until 1870, when it was legislated out of existence and replaced by the Tammany Ring Board. That in turn gave way to the present commission in 1873.

These facts are necessary to a clear understanding of the manner in which the expenses of the commission have gradually been swelled, until now they are out of all proportion to its necessities. Thus the old board received in nineteen years about $6,800,000, and spent about $6,500,000; of this latter sum about $700,000 went for permanent improvements. Nearly $1,000,000 was paid to counties and institutions for support of emigrants, and $700,000 more went to the Marine Hospital. Other large sums, which cannot be computed with exactness, were paid for the support of emigrant convicts in work-houses and penitentiaries, under a most unjust enactment of 1855. If we say, however, that the old board paid out $2,500,000 for liquidation of expenses, which have either ceased altogether or are very greatly reduced, we shall not be far from the truth. For the nineteen years of their administration, therefore, it cost the old board, on an average, little over $200,000 a year to relieve an average of about 54,000 emigrants. During four of these years gold was at a premium varying from 103 to close upon 300, and prices, of course, proportionately high. During those four years their expenditures, exclusive of permanent improvement and County disbursements, averaged about $235,000.

With the Fenton Board these figures rose. In the four years of their administration they contrived to spend about two millions and a half, of which a little over $800,000 went to permanent improvements and counties and institutions, leaving an average of $400,000 a year to relieve an average of 57,000 emigrants. The Tammany Board in three years spent $1,850,000, of which about $470,000 must be credited to the two excluded sources, leaving an average of over $460,000 to relieve 57,000 emigrants.

These figures, we think, speak for themselves. Their partial explanation may be found in the very suggestive fact that whereas a little over $40,000 was deemed sufficient, with gold at $1 50, for salaries in 1863, this amount was more than doubled under the Fenton Board, and more than trebled under the Tammany Board. Stationery and printing bills grew from a little over $1,000 in the former year to over $6,000 in 1868, and to more than $9,000 in 1870; while under the Fenton Board nearly $7,000 was expended for the questionable item of "traveling expenses of Commissioners and their agents," and under the Tammany régime little short of $20,000 is marked under the head of legal expenses, exclusive of a large salary to regular counsel.

We ask the committee to consider these facts attentively, with others quite as suggestive, which they will find in the report of the commission. It will then be in order for the present board to explain why it should cost them $475,000 to do the work which their predecessors did quite as efficiently, to say the least, in much more costly times, for much less than half the money.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK CLAIM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday there appears a letter with the above heading over the initial "W.," in which an attempt is made to introduce my name in connection with this matter in a most unwarrantable manner. It is perfectly apparent on the face of the communication the quarter from which it emanated, and the malicious intent is quite in keeping with other attacks made upon me from the same sources. The simple facts of the case are as follows:

By virtue of my appointment as Commissioner of Public Works, I became a member of the Board of Apportionment created by the "Two Per Cent. act" of 1871, and of this board I am still a member so far as its powers have not been repealed by the City charter of last year. The first time the claim of the Tenth National Bank came before this board was Nov. 13, 1872. At a meeting of the board held on that day in the Controller's Office, Judge Edmonds appeared as counsel for the bank, and addressed to the board an argument in support of a request submitted by him, that the board should authorize the Controller to issue stock of the County to meet the claim of said bank for funds which Judge Edmonds maintained the bank had advanced the Court-house Commissioners during the year 1871. As the minutes of the board show, the Controller stated "that the disbursements of moneys by the Court-house Commissioners had been the subject of grave doubt as to their legality and proper expenditure, and that the City authorities had contested the payment of the advances." Upon this explanation and my motion the matter was adjourned for a fortnight to enable an inquiry to be made in relation to the subject, and to afford an opportunity to examine the papers, printed copies of which were handed to each individual member of the board. I cannot speak as to the action of the other members of the board, but acting as I considered in fulfillment of the duty imposed upon me as a member, I examined the papers received from Judge Edmonds and arrived at the conclusion that the proper course to follow was for the board to refuse its approval of the issue of the stock for the payment of the claim. When the question came again before the board in accordance with the terms of my motion for adjournment—27th of November, 1872—the Controller explained that he had not had time to examine the question, and the matter was allowed to take any action thereon, whereupon the Mayor, with the approval of all the members, declared the meeting adjourned. The next meeting was convened for Dec. 4, 1872, when the Controller, being, I presume, still unprepared, of his own motion, and in the absence of the other three members of the board, adjourned the meeting, and the Secretary, Mr. Storrs, prepared and signed a minute accordingly.

At the next meeting of the board, held Dec. 12, 1872, the Mayor offered for adoption a resolution authorizing the Controller to issue stock of the County to the amount of $250,000. In this resolution no reference is made to the claim of the Tenth National Bank, but it was well understood that, if the resolution passed, the money was to be placed at the disposal of the Controller to deal with this claim. Upon this resolution I was prepared at once to vote in the negative, and so intimated my intention. The Controller, however, wished a further postponement, in order, as he explained and the minutes bear, that an examination of the vouchers and accounts of the Court-house Commissioners relating to the expenditures of the amount claimed to have been advanced by the Tenth National Bank might be made. These vouchers and accounts had been transmitted by the Commissioners to the board in July, 1872. They are those vouchers and accounts which Mr. Norton swears in his affidavit to be false and fraudulent. I so considered them from the beginning, and my action throughout has been in conformity with this conviction. If no liabilities had been incurred by the Commissioners, I could not see how the bank could have made any advances to them for which the County was liable, and my conviction, therefore, was that the clear duty of the board in the circumstances was to refuse its approval to the Mayor's resolution. I accordingly voted against further delay, which was the object of the Controller's motion, and insisted upon the vote being taken upon the Mayor's motion for the approval or non-approval of the resolution as to the issue of the stock. This prevailed, and the question was accordingly put to a vote—a fact which your correspondent "W." has been pleased to ignore for the sole purpose of giving effect to his misrepresentation of my action. Upon this question being put to a vote, I, along with the Controller, voted in the negative, as the minutes of the board, page 724 of the proceedings, will testify. The matter was thus, so far as the action of the board was concerned, definitely settled on the 12th of December, 1872.

The present mandamus proceedings before the court were commenced later in the same month of December, as I see by referring to the copy served upon me. On these proceedings I am a party opposing the claim of the bank.

From this simple statement of the facts you will see how groundless and malicious was the attempt in the communication of "W.," to which you gave space in your columns, in representing me as favoring this bank claim, and as being a party to the unjustifiable action of securing its payment by the County Treasury. I do trust that this will be the last effort of a well-known public officer in this City, attempting through the guise of a communication to the public press to obtain credit for his own actions by maliciously misrepresenting the action of others.

GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Room No. 19 City Hall, New-York, Friday, Feb. 13, 1874.

THE CONSTITUTION.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE AMENDMENTS—A HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL—TAX ON MORTGAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 13, 1874.

The discussion upon the amendment to article five of the Constitution, was resumed to-day in the House. Mr. Davis made an elaborate address, in which he charged that the present management of the affairs of the Canal Department was characterized by corruption in its grossest form. Such a change as was proposed in the amendment, and which would result in placing the whole responsibility for any abuses that might occur on a single individual, would, in his opinion, be highly desirable. He intended to vote for the amendment, and hoped that his constituents at the ballot-box would imitate his example.

Mr. Spencer created a laugh by saying, in the course of his remarks in opposition to the amendment, that the members of the Constitutional Convention selected by Gov. Hoffman were, for the most part, without practical experience of affairs, doctrinaires with moss upon their heads and barnacles on their backs.

Mr. Farran made a very eloquent speech, his maiden effort in the Legislature, against the amendment, which he claimed tended toward centralization and was utterly repugnant to the genius and spirit of republican institutions.

Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, in a brief but effective speech, contended that it was the duty of the Legislature to send the amendment to the people for their verdict.

Upon motion of Mr. Lincoln it was resolved that the vote upon the amendment should be taken on Tuesday next.

TUNNELING THE NORTH RIVER.

A bill was introduced to-day by Mr. Deane, for the incorporation of a company to build a railroad tunnel under the North River, from some point on the New-York side, between Canal and Fourteenth streets to Jersey City or Hoboken. The bill provides that the route shall be determined by two Commissioners, practical engineers, one to be appointed by the Governor and the other by the Mayor of New-York, the expenses of the Commissioners to be defrayed by the company undertaking the work.

COURT OFFICIALS AND ATTENDANTS.

Mr. Biglin, of New-York, introduced a bill which vests in the Board of Supervisors the appointment of clerks and attendants of the Supreme Court and the other Courts of Record in New-York City.

CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Canals have been engaged during the week in considering the amount of appropriations to be given for the several canals. It has been decided to give for the repair and improvement of the Champlain Canal $500,000, and for the Erie Canal $375,000.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.

A petition was presented in the Assembly to-day from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City in favor of exempting mortgages upon real estate from taxation. Prominent Republicans express themselves as unfavorable to the proposed exemption.

AN UNINTERESTING DAY IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day very little business of importance was transacted. But four bills were introduced and they were of local interest only. Senator Selkreg introduced a resolution directing the Finance Committee to investigate the expenditures of the new Capitol Commissioners, giving them power to send for persons and papers. This was adopted.

QUARANTINE COMMISSIONER CONFIRMED.

In executive session and after a somewhat protracted debate, Mr. Van Buren was confirmed as Quarantine Commissioner.

NIGHT SESSIONS.

On motion of Senator Lord, it was resolved to hold three evening sessions in each week after the 16th inst., and then, after the usual Friday debate, an adjournment was had until Monday evening.

THE MOORE-PINCKNEY CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections proceeded to New-York this evening, and will commence the hearing of the Moore-Pinckney contested seat case to-morrow morning.

THE DEFALCATION IN THE STATE TREASURY.

The case of Phelps, the alleged State Treasury defaulter, will not be taken up till March 2.

THIS EVENING'S PHILHARMONIC.

The fourth Philharmonic concert of the present season takes place this evening, at the Academy. The programme, which was finally rehearsed yesterday afternoon, is as follows:

Overture—"Michel Angelo," (first time).....Gade
Concerto—For the Violin, Op. 64, in E.....Mendelssohn
With orchestral accompaniment.
Mr. Henry Wieniawski.
Overture—"Faust".....Wagner
Adagio and Fugue—For Violin, G minor.....Bach
Mr. Henry Wieniawski.
Symphony—"Arvad an," E minor (new).....Svendsen
1. Allegro Appassionato. 2. Allegro ma non troppo.
3. Andante Religioso. 4. Allegro con fuoco.

HOW GEN. BUTLER WOULD DIVIDE THE OFFICES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1874.

The proposition of some of the members of the Civil Service Reform Committee of the House, including Mr. Smart, of New-York, who is the author of the bill on the subject, to distribute the Government offices among members of Congress, is very earnestly opposed, and can by no possibility make any headway in the House, or probably in the committee. When the bill was first introduced it was favored strongly in committee by Mr. Smart, Gen. Butler, and Gen. Hurlburd. Gen. Butler proposed to resolve the committee into a debating club on the question whether competitive examination is the best method of selection for appointments to the civil service. In speaking on the negative of this question, he took occasion to indicate the method which he would substitute. He goes even further than Mr. Smart's bill, and desires to divide the appointments in Washington among the Congressional districts, and then, in addition, to give each member of Congress the right to nominate for all the Federal offices within his own district. Gen. Butler says he thinks he can take care of the offices in his district.

This proposition is more extreme than the advocates of the same principle are willing to agree to, and for obvious reasons. The distribution which it proposes is not at all equal. In such districts as the New-York Custom-house District, the Springfield (Mass.) District, where the armory is located, the Boston Custom-House District, and districts in which are situated the different navy-yards and the like, the members would derive sufficient power from the manipulations of the offices to perpetuate their own position in the House as long as they might desire. In a very large number of the country districts there would be only a few Postmasterships and minor offices, and a share of the offices at Washington, which would give the members a very small proportion of the Federal patronage.

Further than this, the Senate is left entirely out in the cold, and if the division of the "spoils" is to be made by the rule of three, the eminent politicians in that distinguished body will be likely to have an eye to the result of the mathematical problem. All the civil service reformers, including the entire class that desires an efficient and honest public service, whether agreeing to the competitive system or not, are opposed to the principle of appointments laid down by Gen. Butler. It has been pointed out over and over again, that the proposed law would be a gross violation of the Constitution and would be inoperative; and this no one professes to doubt. When it was called to Gen. Butler's attention that the President and the heads of departments would not be bound by such law, he replied, that whether the law was constitutional or not, Congress would find a way to compel compliance with its demands.

The project, besides being unconstitutional, is in violation of all the principles upon which our political system is organized. It was contemplated by the authors of the Constitution that the legislative and executive powers of the Government should be exercised with absolute independence of each other. Congress, in passing laws creating or abolishing offices, providing for employment of more or of less clerks in the departments in Washington, establishing or removing arsenals and navy-yards, and other Government establishments, could not act without knowing whose power was to be lessened or increased, and in many cases exactly whose personal friends in office would be affected by proposed legislation. Scarcely a bill could come before Congress whose passage would not touch the interests of more or less of the members directly within their own districts. It would be a mingling of legislative and executive functions, destructive of economical, efficient, and honest public service. It would deprive the executive of its rights and its powers, and make it impotent in the direction of public affairs and the execution of the laws. The bill which has been urged before the committee would be scarcely more absurd, and no more destructive of our political system in its purposes, if it had an additional section declaring that the office of President of the United States is hereby abolished. It is very certain that the bill meets with no favor from the President, and if the committee should report it favorably to the House, and by any chance it should finally become a law, it would have not the slightest influence upon the President's action, as he would be compelled to disregard its provisions entirely, and adhere to the rights with which his office is clothed by the Constitution, and to the performance of those duties which he has taken public oath to discharge.

LOSS OF THE BRIG CHIMBORAZO.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The schooner Eben Fisher, Capt. Reynolds, arrived at this port to-day from Cienfuegos, having on board the officers and crew of the brig Chimborazo, of Boston, who were picked up at sea on the 8th of February in latitude 39° 07' north, longitude 73°, their vessel having sunk on the morning of that day. The Chimborazo was bound from Baltimore for Boston with a cargo of oak timber. Capt. Coombs, of the Chimborazo, states that on the 7th inst., when within ninety miles of Montauk, he encountered an easterly gale and snow-storm, during which the deck-load was shifted, breaking off the top timbers and opening a hole in the vessel, which filled with water in a few hours. The foremast was cut away to keep the brig on her bottom. The crew remained on the wreck until the morning of the 8th, when the vessel went to pieces. All hands then took to the boat, and were picked up by the schooner Eben Fisher. The Chimborazo was an old vessel of 181 tons, and was built at Sullivan, Me., twenty years ago. She belonged to Messrs. Pendleton & Rose.

THE LOWELL MURDER TRIAL.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 13.—In the Lowell murder trial, resumed to-day, additional testimony was introduced from experts, showing that the fragments of letters signed "Lizzie," addressed to Lowell, and stating that he would never see her again, were written by Lowell. Further evidence, identifying the silk dress, &c., found with the remains, was introduced, and the testimony of the ill-treatment of Mrs. Lowell by her husband corroborated.

Dr. Wiggin, of Auburn, and Dr. Dwight, Jr., of Boston, Professor of Anatomy at Bowdoin College, testified to the skeleton being that of a woman, and that it had been exposed somewhere between two and ten years. Several witnesses testified as to Lowell's jealousy and cruel treatment of his wife.

Sumner D. Wright said he saw him a few days after the disappearance of his wife, and asked him where she was. He said, with an oath, that she had gone off with a circus follow. On another occasion he said he had got rid of her, and wasn't afraid of her ever troubling him again.

The court then adjourned.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Rush R. Sloane, who was removed in October from the Presidency of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, was arrested here to-day on seventeen distinct charges of embezzlement preferred by the company. Bail was fixed at $46,000 for his appearance next Tuesday. It is understood that further charges are to be made. Civil suits for about $150,000 had already been commenced against him. Sloane's property in Chicago, Toledo, Boston, and this city has been attached.

SEIZURE OF THE BOOKS OF A BOSTON FIRM.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The *Traveller* says for some time past there have been reasons for suspecting that the firm of Cutter, McLean & Co. has been implicated in irregularities concerning the United States revenue service. The firm do business as commission merchants and ship-brokers at No. 117 State street, and have borne a good reputation. The Government officers, however, believed that there had been some transactions of the firm which were, to say the least, slightly irregular in their character, and on representing the case to Judge Lowell they were granted a warrant for the purpose of seizing such books and papers as might apply to these transactions. The firm received the officers courteously, and interposed no objection to their examination of the books. The work will occupy all day.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION FRAUDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 13.—The Committee of the Councils, appointed to investigate the alleged falsification of the returns of the Constitutional election held on the 16th December last, in the Mayor's Office, met to-day and examined a number of operators of the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph, who stated they knew of no alterations of the figures. After refusing to hear Mr. Joseph Gilbert, reporter for the Constitutional Convention, who was called by a minority of the committee, an adjournment was taken until Wednesday next, the day after the municipal election.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

NO POSTPONEMENT OF PRAYERS ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER—UMBRELLAS AND WATER-PROOFS DONNED—OPERATIONS IN XENIA AND SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—To-day has been rainy in Ohio, but the falling element has not dampened the enthusiasm of the praying and singing ladies. Umbrellas, and overshoes, and water-proof cloaks have been brought into requisition by the Amazons, and they have given no rest to the enemy. It is hard to overestimate the intensity of the feeling lying at the bottom of this movement. It enlists everywhere the full sympathy of the best people of every town and village, and to-day's experience shows that it is no mere idle enthusiasm, but a fixed purpose, based upon a principle. It will not be at all surprising to see the leading women of Hillsboro, for instance, where they have been enjoined by a court, braving the law and going to jail. The argument of that cause is fixed for next week. In the meantime the women refrain from street work, but they say if judgment is finally against them, they will disobey it. Their live argument is: The rum-sellers have been for years disobeying the law, and have not been troubled; therefore, praying women may be permitted to infringe the strict rule of the law without censure from the rum-sellers. The ladies' transgression is in the interest of law, order and morality, while the rum-sellers' violations of law had a tendency to the destruction of law, order, and good morals. I have no hesitation in predicting that this movement will produce heroines in every town willing to go to prison in furtherance of their purpose.

Much interest has been manifested about the practicability of the work in the larger towns within the past three days, and experiment has been made in Xenia and Springfield. To-day the Xenia ladies betook themselves to the streets, and astonished the saloonists by their presence in the rain. The ladies made direct and systematic attacks on several saloons. In some places they were received, and in others refused admittance, in all they sang and prayed and presented the pledge. Omnibus men were profuse in their offers of vehicles to convey the ladies from place to place. The most interesting case was the visit to a house of ill-fame, where liquors are sold. The proprietress admitted the ladies, knelt with them in prayers, signed the liquor-dealer's pledge, and promised to try to induce her girls to attend the prayer-meeting to-morrow. Six lawyers signed an agreement not to defend liquor-dealers.

In Springfield, another large city, the work progressed to-day systematically. No material progress is noticed. At Athens the ladies have worked on the conscience of one druggist, until he voluntarily sent in a pledge. All the physicians in this place have signed the pledge except one. One saloon-keeper agreed to stop sale.

A survey of the whole field shows no diminution of the work, and no lessening of zeal. Cincinnati is a looker on as yet, though reports are current that in many places Cincinnati liquor-dealers are making propositions to furnish liquor free to all who will hold out against the women in the crusade. The papers of Cincinnati are crowded with reports of the progress of the movement everywhere, and the matter is the common topic of conversation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—At Dayton, the ladies are quietly watching a favorable time to commence operations against the liquor-dealers, and in the meantime are getting ready for work. A division among the people is reported at McArthur, Vinton County, and one saloon-keeper has engaged music, to be played while the ladies are about his place.

At Lancaster the ladies from Logan are urging on the work. The saloons are all closed, but no pledges have been given. The work is begun in Canton, South Charleston, and Greenville. At West Jefferson, in five days, two saloons out of six have been closed. At Shelby, (Ohio,) 100 ladies were grossly insulted on the street by a saloon-keeper. At New-Holland, they were assaulted by a saloon-keeper with a poker. He was arrested.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $281,133.

The Arizona sailed for Panama yesterday with passengers and freight from New-York.

The planing mill of Nicholls & Co., near Uniontown, Penn., was burned on Thursday. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

The house and barn of Martin Murphy at Southampton, Mass., were burned on Thursday evening. The loss is not stated.

Antonio Joan was yesterday convicted of arson of Eagle Block, in Westboro, Mass., last June, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

The Great Western Railway freight sheds and contents at St. Catherine's, Canada, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss is not yet known.

H. A. Fales, of Hollistown, Mass., attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the right ear with a revolver. This is his second attempt at suicide.

The lower mill at Rockybrook, South Kingstown, R. I., owned by the heirs of N. B. Durfee, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The total loss is $50,000. The insurance on the building is $10,000.

A convention of booksellers, numbering forty or fifty, organized in Cincinnati yesterday and elected officers. Their object is stated to be the promotion of the interests of the book-trade and the improvement of their methods of business.

A fire at Ada, Ohio, Wednesday night, destroyed the hardware store of Charles & Murray, the bakery of George Lowdenstager, and the jewelry store of A. Zugschwert. The loss is $11,000, and is insured in Western companies.

A fire broke out last night in Ward & Brown's store in Water street, Halifax, N. S., and rapidly communicated with the buildings adjoining, occupied by Precourt's saloon and Egan's gun store. The buildings were of wood and situated in a crowded part of the city. During the progress of the fire an explosion occurred in Precourt's saloon, by which a number of firemen were severely injured, their hands and faces being badly burned. At midnight the fire was got under. Four buildings were completely burned out. The loss is about $25,000. Fireman Young received injuries from the explosion in the saloon which will probably terminate fatally.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD ROBBERY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Gov. Woodson, of this State, will issue a proclamation to-morrow, offering a reward of $2,000 apiece, dead or alive, for the men who robbed the passenger express and mail train on the Iron Mountain Railroad, at Gad's Hill, Jan. 31. In addition to this it is understood the Governor of Arkansas has offered $2,500, and the Post Office Department $5,000, making an aggregate of $17,500.

LOCATING A NEW LINE OF RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The Trustees of the Southern Railroad yesterday located a line from a point twenty-two miles south of Cincinnati to the city, by what is known as the Ludlow route, making necessary a new bridge over the Ohio at the west part of the city.

THE SUMNER BATTLE FLAG RESOLUTIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—In the House this afternoon the resolutions censuring Charles Sumner, adopted by the Legislature of 1872, were ordered to be rescinded, by a vote of 118 to 49. Thus ends this unpleasant subject.

FIRE AT WHITEHALL, N. Y.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Fire was discovered about midnight issuing from the basement of the Baptist Church, which being a wooden structure, was soon enveloped in flames.

The fire spread to the residence of Mrs. W. W. Smith, which was also destroyed. A large row of tenement-houses were also destroyed, and thirty families are turned out of doors. Owing to the heavy rain prevailing, they save a considerable portion of their property. The loss is from $15,000 to $25,000, and is only partially covered by insurance.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ACTION ON THE BOSTON GRANGE CASE—FINAL ADJOURNMENT—CHARLESTON, S. C., THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—In the National Grange yesterday the Committee on Constitution and By-laws completed its report, but as the amendments to the constitution will have to be ratified by two-thirds of the State granges before they are effective, they are not given for publication. The committee, however, made a supplemental report, which was adopted, containing a number of by-laws, and among them the following:

"Past Masters are Masters who have been duly elected and installed, and who have served out the term for which they were elected; vacancies may be filled at any regular meeting of the grange; subordinate granges may be consolidated in the mode and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the State granges; the Master of the National Grange shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee."

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the National Grange to immediately certify the amendments to the constitution adopted at this session, and send them to the Secretaries of all State granges for ratification or rejection, and prescribing the manner in which State granges shall act upon them. If two-thirds of the State granges ratify the amendments, the Secretary of the National Grange is then to compile the constitution as amended, and it is to be printed under the supervision of the Executive Committee.

Col. Chambers offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Grange that the expression "interest in agricultural pursuits" in article 5 of the constitution means engaged in agricultural pursuits and having no interest in conflict with our purposes.

The evening session was devoted to the installation of officers and the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Boston Grange, but the result has not transpired.

The committee to whom was referred the matter relating to the Boston Grange in their report to the National Grange, after giving the history of the Boston Grange, use the following language:

We find that the Massachusetts State Grange, encouraged and sustained by a resolution passed at a regular meeting the Boston Grange in its acts of insubordination and resistance to lawful authority, and therefore have rendered themselves liable to censure by a violation of their obligation to inculcate strict obedience to lawful edicts and proper authority. We find that the action of the Boston Grange in refusing to surrender its dispensation and submit quietly to the rulings of our Head until this meeting of the National Grange, when they could have applied for redress by appeal from the action of Worthy Master Adams, has been very demoralizing and injurious to the interests of our order throughout the entire West and South; and the good of the order imperatively requires that such insubordination and persistent resistance to authority must be checked. Without calling into question the dignity, moral worth or friendly feelings which the persons who formed the Boston Grange may have for the principles, or success and prosperity of our order, we find that this grange was not and is not now composed of the material declared by our order to be eligible to membership. We find they have been derelict in not obeying the requirements of our Worthy Master when he demanded the surrender of the dispensation under which they were working; that they are still acting in defiance of the authority which commands them to stop, and by such insubordination they have forfeited all rights to be considered patrons of husbandry in good and regular standing.

The report of the Committee on Transportation, after being presented and partially discussed, was withdrawn on the ground that it was too specific and not general enough in character, and the whole matter lies over until the next annual meeting.

The grange then adjourned, to meet in Charleston, S. C., the first Wednesday in February, 1875.

A number of the delegates left for home this evening, and the remainder will leave to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer has moved eastward to the centre of New-York State. The pressure has fallen rapidly in New-England and the Middle States. It has risen in the South-west, Ohio Valley, the Upper Lakes, and the North-west. The temperature has risen throughout the Atlantic States, and fallen over the Ohio Valley, the lakes, and North-west. Fresh to brisk southerly winds, with cloud and rain, prevail throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States; north-west winds, with snow, on Lake Erie, and with clear, cold weather in the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday, in New-England, continued low barometer, southerly winds, and rain, followed on Saturday night by north-west winds, lower temperature, and cloudy or clearing weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, southerly winds veering to west and north-west, with rising barometer and clearing weather.

For the Southern States, south-west winds, veering to northwest, with rising barometer and clearing weather.

For the Western Gulf States, diminishing northerly winds and clear weather.

For the Ohio Valley and lake region, north-west winds, rising barometer, and clear, cold weather.

Cautionary signals continue at all stations on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts.

IN THIS CITY.

Yesterday afternoon, when the rain which had descended all the day somewhat ceased, a large fog bank settled on the shore of the Jersey Flats, and gradually spread over the waters of the Upper Bay; thence in rolling volume it extended itself along the East and Hudson Rivers, wrapping in its dark folds the adjacent wharves and shipping. At first it hung low on the water, and the spars and rigging of vessels were visible above the cloud. On the rivers bell tolled from the ferry piers with a dull clang, and the dismal notes of fog-horns rolled along the waters. Traffic was virtually suspended on both rivers. The Hamilton and South ferries on the East River ceased running after midnight, and the other boats made trips at long intervals. The Jersey boats did not run as usual, and took a considerable time in crossing the Hudson. In the City so dense was the mist that it was almost impossible to distinguish objects beyond fifty yards, and travel was much retarded in consequence. Up to the time of going to press there were no accidents or collisions reported.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	20°	34°	3:30 P. M.	24°	47°
6 A. M.	18°	36°	6 P. M.	22°	46°
9 A. M.	18°	43°	9 P. M.	19°	46°
12 M.	22°	45°	12 P. M.	20°	46°

Average temperature yesterday........42 7/8°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........20 3/8°

BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—In a saw mill at Mutual, Champaign County, Ohio, on the property of Jacob Prince, the boiler exploded this morning, instantly killing Soloman Adams and Edward Neer, and wounding Reuben Surplus and Kennedy, the engineer.

THE THAW.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 13.—A heavy thaw prevails at all points on the Hudson, and to-night a rain-storm has set in, with south-easterly wind.

A strike among the ice-men is reported at Coxsackie.

THE MURDERED LIEUT. ROBINSON.

Lieut. Robinson, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, who was murdered by the Indians near Fort Laramie, on Monday last, married Miss Mary A. Darling, niece of A. W. Spaulding, of New-Britain, Conn., shortly after his graduation from West Point. The father of Mrs. Darling, the Hartford *Courant* says, was a planter in Texas before the war, and during the war she came north and resided with her uncle. At the close of hostilities between the North and South she returned to her Texas home, and remained there about a year and a half, when her father was killed by the Indians, and she again became an inmate of her uncle's family. Upon her marriage she proceeded with her husband to Fort Laramie, where he was stationed. A dispatch was received from her by Mr. Spaulding, on Wednesday, saying that she should start at once with the remains of her husband, and bring them to New-Britain for interment. Mrs. Robinson, during her residence in New-Britain, gained the esteem and love of all who formed her acquaintance. Singular it is that both her father and husband should die at the hands of savages.

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.

The friends of temperance in Maine have called a mass-meeting, to be held in Portland on Friday, 27th inst. The call says: "While it is conceded by the people of the State that prohibition has become the settled policy of legislation, and that the dram shop has been outlawed, and while the advocates of prohibition have and do still control the executive offices of State and county, it must be admitted that in many localities intemperance, with its attendant train of crimes, is rapidly on the increase. The public sentiment, which, through the elective franchise, enacted the prohibitory laws, and in almost every municipality dictates the executive officers, would seem to be sufficiently potent to secure their thorough and impartial enforcement. But in many instances, and with many officers, this does not seem sufficient, and they use the illogical plea that 'public sentiment,' although expressed in the choice, will not sustain him in the performance of sworn duty. Assuming to become expounders instead of executors of the law, duty is neglected, obligation to society disregarded, and the dram shop—the prolific source of 'drunkenness, ignorance, brutality, waste, pauperism, impaired health, shattered intellect, premature decay, and untimely death,' is still allowed to dy its evil work. For the purpose of considering these facts, and for mutual consultation upon the best methods to be adopted to secure a constant expression of public sentiment upon this vital question, the temperance men of Maine, without respect to party, creed, or profession, are invited to meet in the City Hall, Portland, on Friday, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the meeting to continue through the day and close in the evening with a grand rally."

A DEAD LORD ALIVE.

It will be remembered that three years ago a great scandal was created by the prosecution of two young men, named Boulton and Parke, who were accused of having attired themselves in feminine costume for nefarious purposes. Among those implicated in the affair was a certain *mauvais sujet*, son of the late Duke of Newcastle, Lord Arthur Pelham-Clinton. A warrant was issued for the arrest of this young man, who had for a brief period sat in Parliament, but it was suddenly announced that he had died of fever. A few days later particulars of his funeral were given, at which the present Duke was chief mourner. But somehow considerable incredulity existed in many quarters as to Lord Arthur's death, inasmuch as that event seemed to be so amazingly opportune, and an advertisement—"they all looked very jolly in their mourning coaches"—which appeared not long after in the "agony" column of the *Times*, connected itself, in many minds, with his Lordship's obsequies, and was accepted as being the channel of which his friends availed themselves to intimate to him that his funeral had been duly performed. Just lately this impression has gathered strength by a strange rumor which is current in London. It is to the effect that a French lady of rank, reduced to poverty by the events of the last two years, has resorted to lodging-keeping for a maintenance, and before long ascertained that two young men who occupied apartments in her house were none other than the notorious Boulton and Parke. Nor was this all. Among their constant visitors was one who bears an astonishing resemblance to the reputedly defunct Lord Arthur Clinton.

GOLD WATCH FOUND.

The Hartford *Times* says: "Last Fall a quantity of manure was brought from New-York for farmers in East Hartford. It was dumped upon the bank of the river, where it has since lain, the owners using it as they wanted it. During the recent freshet the pile was washed away considerably. On Tuesday last Mr. Felix, of the toll bridge, and his son were walking past the pile, when the boy saw something that attracted his eye, and stooping, he picked up a valuable gold watch. It was dirty outside but a few minutes' rubbing restored its natural shine, and on winding it up it was found that the works were unimpaired. The cases are eighteen carat gold and the works of Liverpool make."

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Arrived at Amsterdam Feb. 11, bark Bessie Parker, from Norfolk.

Arrived at Barcelona, ship Favorita, from New-Orleans.

Sailed from Newcastle Feb. 10, bark George Booth, for Galveston.

Herring's Safes
in the
GREAT FIRE AT HELENA, MONTANA.

150 BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

LETTER FROM THE HEAVIEST LOSERS.
HELENA, Montana, Jan. 29, 1874.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 16th came to hand, and in reply we can give you the following information: The vaults of First and People's National Banks were not burnt, consequently their safes are unhurt. Messrs. L. Auerbach & Bros. had a HERRING'S SAFE, which fell through the floor on FIFTY BUSHELS BURNING CHARCOAL, and, after taking the same out, found the contents all O K, only the ornaments on the outside melted. Our Safe of your patent was IN THE FIRE FORTY-EIGHT HOURS, until we could get it out from the burning débris, and opened, but what was the most astonishing fact, found the CONTENTS ALL IN GOOD CONDITION. We are well pleased with the same, and have it now in our new quarters. Yours, very respectfully, GANS & KLEIN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
Manufactured and sold by
HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York.
No. 807 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
No. 60 Sudbury st., Boston,
No. 46 State st., Chicago.
—*Advertisement.* No. 53 Camp st., New-Orleans.

WHO SAYS "CONSUMPTION IS INCURABLE!" in the face of high medical testimony to the cheering fact that it has been again and again cured in its earlier stages by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs.

The effect of carbolic salve in piles, salt rheum, and all external inflammation and suppuration is most marvelous.

Within a few seconds after applying Dr. Townsley's Toothache Anodyne the pain is gone.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

G. L. KELTY & Co. have removed to No. 184 5th av., near 23d st. They are prepared to show a complete assortment of Furniture and Furniture Coverings; also new patterns of Curtains, Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c.—*Advertisement.*

Deceptions are continually practiced on the over-confiding. Beware when purchasing an umbrella, see for yourself the name "Guanaco" on the inside cap of each umbrella. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co., No. 405 Broadway, are the patentees and sole makers.—*Advertisement.*

IRRITATED LUNGS OBTAIN RELIEF FROM JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Florimel.
AN EXQUISITE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME.
Sold by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Dr. Sage's Cartarrh Remedy, a perfect specific for "Cold in Head" and Catarrh.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BLAUVELT—FLEMING.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Stevens Parker, ROBERT B. BLAUVELT, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and ANNE JOHNSTONE, daughter of Gilbert R. Fleming, of Elizabeth, N. J.

DUER—SUYDAM.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, 1874, by Rev. A. Beach Carter, D. D., DENNING DUER, Jr., to LOUISE, daughter of Henry Lispenard Suydam, and adopted daughter of the late Ferdinand Suydam.

MILLER—McDONALD.—At Rahway, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 12, 1874, by Rev. Peres B. Bonney, at residence of the bride's parents, ALBERT E. MILLER, to MARION, daughter of B. A. McDonald, Esq. No cards.

SCHOTT—NEEDHAM.—At Scranton, Penn., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. G. W. Southwell, assisted by Rev. F. Weston Bartlett, CHAS. M. SCHOTT, Jr., of New-York, to CORA NEEDHAM, youngest sister of Mr. and Mrs. E. Phinny.

STRONG—RICH.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 12, 1874, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. C. H. Hall, D. D., Rev. CHARLES H. STRONG to Miss JENNIE B. RICH, of New York.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

TRAPHAGEN—MAXWELL.—In this City, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. P. D. Van Clief, D. D., WM. C. TRAPHAGEN to CARRIE R. MAXWELL, daughter of the late John S. Maxwell.

DIED.

ABERNETHY.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday morning, the 13th inst., SAMUEL ABERNETHY, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the first Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M., on Monday, the 16th.

ALLEN.—At Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 12, ELIZABETH HICKS BROWN, relict of the late Tristram Allen, Esq., of Ravenswood.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John Oakey, No. 223 Halsey st., near Tompkins av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. this (Saturday) afternoon, Feb. 14. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BABCOCK.—At New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, GEORGE W. BABCOCK, in the 61st year of his age.

BROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 13, 1874, MARY E., wife of Fritz Brose, and daughter of the late Sherman H. Sterling.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 37 Remsen st., on Monday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CONKLIN.—On Friday, the 13th inst., JAMES L., only son of John W. and Sarah M. Conklin, aged 25 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 328 West 18th st., on Monday, Feb. 16, at 4 P. M.

DAVIS.—In Paris, France, on Jan. 25, 1874, JULIA DE KAY, of New-York, widow of the late Charles Augustus Davis, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, on Monday, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia, and Troy papers please notice.

FULLER.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, FREDERICK C., only son of Alexander and Emeline A. Fuller, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 15th inst., at 12:30 P. M., from St. Philip's Church, Mulberry st., near Bleecker.

GENTIL.—In Paris, France, on 26th January, JULIA DAVIS, wife of Theodore Gentil, and daughter of the late Charles Aug. Davis and Julia De Kay Davis, deceased, all of New-York.

GIBBONS.—On Friday, Feb. 13, ANNA C., relict of Charles Gibbons.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 206 West 15th st., on Monday morning, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HEALY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, SIMON HEALY, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, from his late residence, No. 13 Harrison st., at 1 P. M.

JARVIS.—Feb. 11, 1874, MARY OGDEN JARVIS, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel Jarvis.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday next, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Nathaniel Jarvis, No. 24 East 20th st.

KELLINGER.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 12, MARY E., wife of the late George A. Kellinger, and eldest daughter of the late John R. and Hannah Simonson.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 232 Livingston st., without further notice.

KELLOGG.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, MARIE A., wife of Chester Kellogg, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Emeline and the late Wm. M. Mailler.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 336 East 125th st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LEE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874, ARABELLA J. MCCLUNEY, wife of George W. Lee, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 317 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

LAUNITZ.—Wednesday, Feb. 11, from injuries received by collision on Harlem Railroad, on Jan. 21, ult., ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, son of the late Robert E. Launitz, sculptor.

Funeral services at Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av. and 20th st., on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Woodlawn. Special train leaves 42d st., at 12:30 P. M.

MILLER.—At his residence, No. 42 Morton st., EDWARD A. MILLER, aged 66 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

MINER.—On Friday, Feb. 13, ALLEN B. MINER, oldest son of the late Capt. Allen and Fanny Miner, of this City.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner 35th st. and 5th av., on Monday morning, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Newark for interment.

MOREL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, JUNIUS C. MOREL, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,615 Pacific st., between Albany and Troy avs., on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 1:30 P. M.

PETERSON.—At No. 279 South 3d st., Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874, Mrs. ELIZA G. PETERSON, wife of Rev. John Peterson.

The funeral services will be held at St. Philip's Church, New-York, in Mulberry st., near Bleecker st., on Sunday, at 12:30 o'clock.

SIMONS.—Suddenly on Thursday, Feb. 12, 1874, TIMOTHY ALLEN SIMONS, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Ege av., near Bergen Avenue Depot, Jersey City Heights.

TILYOU.—PETER V. TILYOU, eldest son of John V. Tilyou.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his sister's residence, No. 26 King st., on Saturday, at 3:30 P. M.

VANDEROEF.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, MARGARET A. VANDEROEF, widow of Edward L. Vanderoef.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 East 90th st., on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 1 P. M.

WARD.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 12, WILLIAM A. WARD, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 64 Park av., on Saturday morning, Feb. 14, at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

WILSON.—On Thursday, 12th inst., MARY HUDSON, daughter of Thomas and E. C. Wilson.

Funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Saturday, from the residence of her parents, Fairview av., Bergen, N. J.

WHITNEY.—Feb. 12, at his residence, No. 100 West 56th st., after a lingering illness, JAMES H. WHITNEY, aged 70.

Relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Chas. W., J. Henry, and Alfred R., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison av. and 35th st., Saturday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

WHITE.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. J. Graham, Mount Vernon, SAMUEL WHITE, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends, and members of Keystone Lodge F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 14th, at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock New-Haven train from Grand Central Depot.

KEYSTONE LODGE, No. 235, F. AND A. M.—The brethren of Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the Irwin Rooms, corner of Bowery and Bleecker st., on Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874, at 12:30 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, SAMUEL WHITE.

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EDGAR T. STEWART, Secretary.

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Accordingly, when the Constitution of 1870 was framed, railroads were especially declared public highways, and the duty of passing laws establishing reasonable maximum rates for transportation upon them was imposed upon the Legislature. Provision was also made in general terms for laws to correct abuses and to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion, with penalties for their violation on the part of the corporations, "to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises."

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ATTEMPT AT EXECUTIVE CONTROL.

At this point the Legislature again took up the work. Meanwhile the brief experience already had under the old law had brought to light very serious defects in it of a most radical nature; so serious, indeed, as to lead to its abandonment on grounds which constituted an abandonment of the whole idea of the control of transportation by exclusive legislative action. It was found that no law could be framed sufficiently flexible to provide in advance for all the requirements of a system so complex as that of modern transportation by rail; some play of discretion to meet individual requirements was absolutely necessary. In other words, the discussion advanced in Illinois, after the failure of the act of 1871, by one entire stage, and entered upon a wholly new phase; legislative provision had failed and was abandoned, and, in place of it, recourse was now had to a system of executive prevision and control. Unconsciously to itself the Legislature was treading the regular, beaten path of evolution.

A new statute was passed in May, 1873, which was designed to avoid the legal objections to which the previous act had been open. It was framed throughout upon the principle suggested in the decision of the Supreme Court, that railroad charges must, under the common law, be reasonable, and that when unreasonable they were illegal. The point was to devise a binding test of the reasonable. This the Legislature itself, under the constitutional limitation put upon its powers, could not do, but it imposed the duty upon the ordinary jury of twelve men. Having thus settled upon a tribunal, the Legislature proceeded to lay down general rules to guide that tribunal. These rules prohibited all unjust discrimination on the part of railroad corporations between parties dealing with them, as well as all acts of extortion on account of any services rendered; and the receiving in any case more than a "reasonable" compensation was to constitute an act of extortion. The law then went on to declare what should constitute in any case *prima facie* evidence of extortion—such as the charging of the same or a larger sum for the carriage of any passenger or equal quantity of merchandise over a less as compared with a greater distance in the same direction; or over an equal distance in the same direction upon no matter what portion of the same road, and without regard to the point of commencement; the charging higher rates as terminal charges at one point than at another, or more to one person than to another at the same point; the charging more to one party than to another for hauling cars from the same point, and for the same purpose, over equal distances of the same road. The act also provided in terms that it should constitute no excuse for discrimination or extortion that it occurred only at competing points. In addition to these general principles of decision the Railroad Commissioners of the State were further directed to prepare schedules or tariffs for the several roads, which they were empowered to change as might prove to be expedient; and the charges contained in these schedules were to be judicially held to be reasonable until decided to be otherwise by the verdict of a jury. In other words, the effect of the law was to shift the burden of proof in each particular case of alleged extortion on to the corporation: the schedules of the Commissioners were not declared to be in themselves reasonable, but were declared *prima facie* evidence of what was reasonable, and it devolved upon the defendants to prove that they were otherwise. The further duty of visiting different localities, hearing complaints, and instituting suits thereon, which could be discontinued only with their assent, was also imposed upon the Commissioners. Juries were authorized to bring in verdicts against corporations on a preponderance of evidence, and in their verdicts they could, within certain limits, fix the amount of the penalty, which was established on a rising scale for each successive violation of the law.

COURSE OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The law went into operation upon the 1st day of July, 1873. Although the corporations refused to acknowledge its validity, on the ground that it, no less than the previous law, was an infringement of their chartered rights, they declared their intention of revising their tariffs in strict conformity to its provisions so far as they related to the matter of discrimination. Accordingly a new set of tariffs was arranged by them to take effect on the 1st day of July. The State Commissioners and the friends of the law allege that these tariffs were prepared, however, with a view to rendering the law odious by bringing its oppressive features, where any such could be developed, into prominence. It is not improbable that such was the case; but, upon this point, the Commissioners of Massachusetts have no means of arriving at a conclusion. Meanwhile the Illinois Commissioners, in compliance with the provisions of the law, prepared additional tariffs of their own for the various roads of the State, which, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature, will take effect upon the 15th of January, 1874, as *prima facie* evidence of what is reasonable. These official schedules have been published, and effect a very considerable reduction from the rates established by the corporations themselves in their tariffs of July 1. It is understood that the corporations do not propose to pay attention to them. The Commissioners have, meanwhile, instituted test cases under the clauses of the law prohibiting discrimination and extortion, and these cases are now pending before the courts.

The legal aspects of the Illinois discussion possess no immediate interest for the people of Massachusetts. With one single exception all the railroad charters of this State are subject to legislative alteration, amendment, or repeal. Accordingly, should the General Court of Massachusetts see fit to pass a law similar to that of Illinois, no question as to its binding force could well be raised. As regards its inherent merits, the law of Illinois is very open to criticism. It is unquestionably a great improvement on the previous law. It is based on more correct principles, in that it seeks to do away with inequality and instability in the cost of transportation, without imposing a forfeiture of franchise as the one penalty for a violation of the act. It further leaves room for the use of a certain degree of discretion to meet the requirements of individual lines; it does not seek to impose one hard, inflexible rule upon all. But in many respects it is most unskilfully drawn, and reveals, on the part of those who framed it, not only a great lack of familiarity with the important interests they undertook to regulate, but also a noticeable disregard of somewhat obvious economical principles. An examination of the law would seem to indicate that the Illinois Legislature cannot pursue the Massachusetts system of preliminary hearings before committees pending the framing of bills. This system may be open to grave objections, but it certainly prevents the reporting and passage of many ill-considered measures. It is, for instance, difficult to believe that many provisions of the Illinois law could have stood the test of a Massachusetts committee-hearing. In just so far, it is accordingly weaker than it need to have been, and must break down and be amended, even should its constitutionality be sustained.

A REVOLUTION IN RAILWAYS AND THEIR RELATIONS.

But, notwithstanding these modifications, it may well be questioned whether the legislature of Illinois was possessed with an adequate sense of the magnitude, not of the change, but of the revolution it inaugurated by the passage of this law. It was, in fact, nothing less than a sweeping away of the entire basis upon which not only their railroad system had been built up and their transportation carried on, but even that upon which population had distributed itself in their State. All this was now sought to be abolished at a given date, and a new and very different system was to be substituted in its place. Upon the 1st of July competition as a regulating or disturbing power in the work of transportation was to cease, and a system of graduated rates under State supervision was to take its place. During nearly thirty years it had been the inevitable though unanticipated result of a public policy confidently relied upon and zealously pursued, to concentrate the business of the community at certain competing and consequently greatly favored points. This was the very essence of railroad competition—the obvious and inevitable result of free railroad construction. It could never have been supposed that all points would be supplied with an equal number of competing roads, and, in the absence of governmental restrictions or control, it seemed necessarily to follow that the best supplied points could drive better bargains than others with those who supplied them. The corporations and their methods of procedure were thus the simple and legitimate results of the political system and public policy which had shaped their growth. The difficulty was no surface difficulty, but lay deep down at the base of the economical and political organization of the community. It arose from the misapplication of fundamental economical laws. The true cause of complaint was with a political theory misapplied, not properly with those who, with only too much energy, had carried it out to its final logical conclusions. The theory, as is now seen, was a mistaken one, and the system created under it, admirable in many respects, in others produced results both unexpected and wrong—results which the community could not permanently endure. None the less, the policy which was founded on this theory had in Illinois not only existed from the beginning, but it had been carefully fostered by law. Not only had the business relations of the community conformed themselves to it, but in great degree they were dependent upon it. Yet the laws of 1871 and 1873 at once declared the continuance of the system, so long and so carefully fostered, to be a crime, and visited any recognition of it with heavy penalties. Such a sudden and radical change could hardly do otherwise than work much individual and local hardship at all competing points; for at all such the uniform and average tariffs contemplated by the law necessarily implied heavily increased rates. But these points carried on their competition for trade against other competing points beyond the limits of the State and the consequent operation of the law. To them, therefore, the law was productive only of disaster. This complete ignoring of all but one class of existing facts, has frequently been noticed in the legislation of other States as well as of Illinois. But it may fairly be doubted whether it has ever advanced the prospects of any desired reform.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Flour dull, nominal, and lower to sell, shippers not buying. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; sales No. 1 Spring at $1 19½@$1 20; No. 2 Spring at $1 17½, cash; $1 18¾, March; $1 21¼, April; No. 3 Spring, $1 13½@$1 14; Rejected, $1 07½ bid. Corn in fair demand and lower, closing quiet; sales No. 2 Mixed at 56¼c.@56⅜c., cash; 56⅞c.@57c., March; 62c., May; new No. 2 Mixed sold at 52¼c.@53¼c.; Rejected, old, 52c.@52½c.; New, 47c.@47½c. Oats lower and in fair demand; sales No. 2 at 42¼c., cash; 42⅝c., March: Rejected, 39c. Rye steady; sales No. 2 at 82½c.@83c. Barley higher and in fair demand; sales No. 2 Spring at $1 75@$1 80; No. 3 Spring at $1 58@$1 60. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 25@$6 30. Whisky firm at 96c. Pork in fair demand and firm at $14, cash; $14 10, March; $14 35, April. Lard firm and in fair demand at $8 87½, cash; $8 95, March; $9 12½, April. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders sold at $5 50; Short Rib Middles at $7 45; Short Clear Middles, $7 62½, all loose, spot. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged; low grades still in good demand. Wheat dull and lower at $1 20 for No. 2 Spring; $1 57½@$1 58 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn slow at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side, on track; 61½c. in elevator; generally held higher; 64¼c., seller April. Oats slow; 49c. for No. 2 in elevator. Barley firm at $1 80@$2 for Minnesota Spring. Rye quiet at 86c.@88c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork dull at $15@$15 50. Dry-salted Meats quiet and weak at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides; country lots ⅛c.@5-16c. lower. Green-meats quiet at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; Hams, 8¾c. Bacon quiet; sales of small lots at 7c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c.@9¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet; small lots sold at 8⅝c. for Steam. Live Hogs dull and lower at $4 25@$4 75 for shipping; $5@$5 20 for packing; $5 30@$5 50 for extra. Cattle steady at $3@$4 25 for corn-fed Texans; $3 25@$6 for fair to extra shipping; $6 30 for fancy. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 3,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,800 bbls.; Wheat, 22,705 bushels; Corn, 27,564 bushels; Oats, 29,362 bushels; Barley, 12,490 bushels. Exports by rail—Wheat, 14,600 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels. Flour quiet; Eastern Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Baker's, $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat inactive; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 53@$1 54; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 45; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 43; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; no sales; Mixed Western held at 72c., on track; old No. 2, in store, at 75c. Oats neglected; Western held at 55c. Barley steady; sales, 6,000 bushels on private terms; Canada held at $1 80@$2; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm and scarce; Canada, $2@$2 25; No. 2 Western, $1 90@$2. Dressed Hogs, 7½c.@8c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; choice White, $1 90; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 85; choice Amber, $1 90; good to prime Red, $1 78@$1 85; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 75; Pennsylvania do., $1 73@$1 77; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 55@$1 65; Western Spring, $1 45@$1 55. Corn steady for Southern; White Southern, 80c.@84c.; Yellow do., Southern and Western, 60c.@63c. Rye quiet. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet for round lots, but fair jobbing trade. Bacon unchanged; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; jobbing, ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 9¼c.@9½c. Western Butter strong and active. Coffee dull and nominal at 24½c.@26½c. Whisky dull at 99c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 23; No. 2, $1 19¾; March, $1 20¼; April, $1 22¾. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 at 40½c. Corn dull and lower, at 56½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 78c. for No. 1. Barley—No. 2 Spring quiet at $1 75. Pork sold at $14 50. Hams in pickle firm at 9½c.@10½c. Dry Salted Meats sold at 5¾c. for Shoulders, loose; boxed Middles nominally 7¾c.@8c. Lard nominally 9¼c. for Kettle; 9c. for Steam. Dressed Hogs dull at $6 25. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, and 76,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, and 58,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Flour steady. Wheat dull at $1 46@$1 48. Corn unchanged at 60c.@62c. Oats steady at 46c.@54c. Rye firm at $1 02@$1 05. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork dull; nominal at $15@$15 25. Lard dull; Steam, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, sales at 7⅝c. loose, 7⅞c. packed; Clear Sides, sales 7⅞c. loose, 8⅛c. packed. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides offered at 8½c.; packed; Clear Sides sold at 8¾c. loose. Live Hogs unchanged and dull; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,500. Whisky steady at 96c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Flour dull; sales, 900 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 59; choice White Canada held at $1 88. Corn steady; sales at 53c. for State. Barley nominal. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $1 65; Unbolted, $1 60, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed firmer; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $25@$26, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Amber Michigan, cash, and February at $1 47; March, $1 48; April, $1 53; No. 2 Red, $1 45. Corn dull and lower at 64c.@64¼c. for High Mixed, March; 67c.@68c., May; 68c., June; Low Mixed, 62½c.; New, 57½c.; no grade New, 56c. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs dull at $6 50. Clover-seeds sold at $5 12½. Mammoth, $5 40. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, and 47,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 Corn.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1 62½@$1 63; No. 1 White, $1 55½@$1 56; Amber Michigan, $1 47. Corn dull; lower at 61c. for No. 1. Oats in good demand, 46½c.@47c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Flour nominally unchanged. Sales, 5,500 bushels. Wheat dull; Red, $1 58@$1 65; Amber, $1 69@$1 76; White, $1 61. Rye in good demand at 96c. Corn dull; Yellow, 76c.@78c.; White, 81c.@83c. Oats dull; White, 58c.@64c. Whisky dull at $1 01. Clover-seed—Common, $7 25@$9 75. Petroleum quiet and steady; Refined, 14½c.; Crude, 12c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet at 60c.@68c. Pork easier at $15 25. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Bacon quiet; Sides, 8¾c.@9c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼c.; Keg, 10¼c. Whisky, 95½c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—Wheat dull and lower at $1 57 for No. 1 Red; No. 2 offered at $1 45. Corn weak and lower at 69c.@70c. for old Mixed; 66c.@67c. for new do. Oats lower at 49c. for No. 1 State; 47 for No. 2; 55c. for White. Petroleum in good demand, steady, and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Wheat, Rye, and Corn—Nothing doing. Barley steady, but quiet. Oats firm; sales of one car No. 1 Mixed State at 59c.; one car part White and Mixed in bags at 60c.; one car Mixed do., at the Susquehanna Depot at 59c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; business small.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,166 bales; exports to the Continent, 353 bales; coastwise, 2,106 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 65,548 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,042 bales; gross, 9,077 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,493 bales; coastwise, 5,365 bales; sales, 11 000.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 2,901 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 116,086 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,895 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,190 bales; to the Continent, 5,110 bales; coastwise, 6,014 bales; sales, 11,450 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 6,538 bales; gross, 7,504 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,200 bales; to the Continent, 2,146 bales; coastwise, 84 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 4,500 bales; stock, 344,534 bales. Weekly net receipts, 53,090 bales; gross, 60,257 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,581 bales; to the Continent, 7,475 bales; France, 8,535 bales; coastwise, 3,963 bales; sales, 52,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c. Net receipts, 271 bales; gross, 768 bales; exports coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 856 bales; last evening, 500 bales; spinners, 682 bales; stock, 14,817 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 546 bales; gross, 3,135 bales; exports to the Continent, 502 bales; coastwise, 1,078 bales; sales, 1,861 bales; spinners, 682 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅝c. Net receipts, 2,178 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 256 bales; sales, 2,702 bales; stock, 89,389. Weekly—Net receipts—14,083 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,000 bales; to the Continent, 5,116 bales; coastwise, 3,838 bales; sales, 9,737 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,573 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,189 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 54,953 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,324 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,599 bales; to the Continent, 1,083 bales; to France, 1,900 bales; coastwise, 3,890 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 11, 1874.

Trade in Beeves was small on yesterday and to-day. The animals were light, and at noon to-day the herds on sale had been cleared off. Prices ranged from 9½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8¼ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Bulls on live weight sold at $5 ₱ cwt., and 50c. off ₱ head. Smooth quality Veals sold from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; poor quality small Calves sold at 6c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves sold from $8 25@$8 50 ₱ head; tops at $12 50 ₱ head. Sheep sold generally at 6½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were merely nominal from 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed sold from 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; extreme weight with smooth quality City Dressed, weight 230 lbs. ₱ head, at 7½c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed sold from 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Trade in Hogs continues dull.

SALES.

The firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had on sale on yesterday 276 head and to-day 493 head of horned Cattle, which were sold off as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 54 common Missouri Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Mr. Goldschmidt sold 82 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8¼c. D. Waixel sold 412 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt. F. Samuels sold 17 coarse Iowa Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers, from 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 81 common Illinois Steers, with a fair top, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers, from 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 fat, coarse quality Illinois Bulls at $79 50 ₱ head, gross weight 14 cwt. ₱ head. S. Schuster sold 17 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 67 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold 68 rough Illinois Steers, from 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. C. Khon sold for Burnside & Co. 95 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Khan & Baker, 30 fair Kentucky Steers, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; had due 5 cars of Cattle for Khan & Baker, 5 cars of Cattle for Khan & Furst, 11 cars of Cattle for Burnside & Co. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for J. Mulhall 208 Steers, mixed Missouris and Texans, quality coarse, with a few fair Steers, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; had due for J. Mulhall 22 cars of horned Cattle.

At Harsimus Cove, J. N. Pidcock sold 460 Kentucky Sheep, average weight 94 lbs. ₱ head, at 6½c. ₱ lb.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

The general tone of the trade in West Washington Market was dull. Retail dealers feared to buy largely, knowing that with the present damp, warm weather, meats, if unsold on to-morrow evening, would not stand over to Monday. E. S. Briggs reports City-dressed Mutton from 6c.@10c. ₱ lb.; trade off. Strauss reports City-dressed Beef, from common to fair, in sides, from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb., fore-quarters, from 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.; hind-quarters, from 10c.@13c. ₱ lb. J. Glisey reports City-dressed Veal free of sale, from 12c.@16c. ₱ lb. Snowdon & McConville report City-dressed Beef, quality from good to choice, free of sale, in sides, at 11c. ₱ lb.; fore-quarters, from 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb.; hind-quarters, from 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb.; ribs, from 16c.@17c. ₱ lb. Taylor & Cummings report Western-dressed Texan Beef, shipped from Denison, from 5½c.@7c. ₱ lb.; trade easy; City-dressed Mutton from 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.; City-dressed Beef from 7c.@11c. ₱ lb., in carcases; trade dull. M. Strauss reports poor quality City-dressed Beef, in sides, from 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; fore-quarters, from 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; hind-quarters, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb. J. V. Thurston reports trade dull; sold 200 head of Western-dressed Beef, shipped from Dennison, at 7c. ₱ lb.; country-dressed Veal from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb.; sold 184 live Veals at 11c. ₱ lb.; hind-quarters of Buffalo Beef at 4c. ₱ lb. T. Laughlan reports trade dull; in common quality City-dressed Beef from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Ege & Otis report State Veal, country dressed, from 10c.@13c. ₱ lb.; Jersey Veals, country dressed, from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb.; small Calves, country dressed, from 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.; State Hogs, 200 lbs. upward, sold from 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; State Pigs, from 150 to 200 lbs. ₱ head, sold from 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; State Pigs, weight 150 lbs. downward, from 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; Jersey Hogs, weight 200 lbs. upward, sold from 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; Jersey Pigs, weight from 150 to 200 lbs. per head, sold from 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; Jersey Pigs, weight from 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. per head, sold from 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.; Jersey Pigs, weight 100 lbs. per head downward, quality choice, sold from 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. These foregoing quotations are of country-dressed Hogs and Pigs. Western-dressed Hogs, weight 200 lbs. down per head, were slow from 6⅝c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; one car, containing 174 quarters of Western-dressed Beef, shipped from Detroit, from 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.; also 9 Sheep, of good quality, sold at 8c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,105 head of horned Cattle, 833 Sheep, 2,508 Hogs, with 7 cars of Sheep due.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 4 cars reported to arrive, were 884 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,443 head, or 379 cars, against 429 cars for the same time last week. No sales were reported. All the Cattle remaining unsold in the yards will be shipped East in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,100 head, against 17,600 head for the same time last week. The market closed heavy at $6@$6 50 for Canada Sheep and Lambs; $5 50@$6 50 for Western Sheep; choice lots a shade higher; sales of 1,000 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 77 lbs. to 97 lbs., at $5@$6 87½; 175 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 83 lbs., at $4 87½; 187 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 89 lbs., at $5 62½. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,300 head, against 23,900 head for the same time last week. The reduction of freights to 20c. ₱ cwt. caused quite an excitement among buyers yesterday afternoon, and the stock in the yards were quickly gobbled up. The market was slow, dull, and lower to-day. Yorkers, $5@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Cattle—The market opens tame, with an advance of ¼c.@⅜c. ₱ lb. asked. The supply is 85 cars short of last week's. The quality is better. The best brought 7¼c. ₱ lb., live weight. They averaged 1,678 lb., and numbered 46 head. Milch Cows—The receipts number only 18 head, and sold at prices ranging from $50 to $70. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts were 13,800 head, about equal to last week's, and the quality about the same. The market opened at ½c. ₱ lb. off from last week's closing prices. The ruling prices were: For Sheep, common to fair, 5c.@7½c.; extras, 7¾c.; extra Lambs, 8½c.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Wool in improved demand and firm; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 56½c.@58c.; Extra, 55c.@57c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 50c.@52½c.; Medium, 54c.@55c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 62½c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine unwashed, 36c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 35c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@57½c.; Colorado, washed, 26c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@33½c.; Texas, Coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; California, Coarse, 22c.@28c.

THE POOR OF THE NINTH WARD.

A large number of the prominent citizens of the Ninth Ward met at the residence of Ex-Commissioner Lewis, in Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, and took preliminary steps toward relieving the wants of the poor of that ward. It was decided to give a dramatic entertainment at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, Feb. 21, and the members of the Murray Hill Dramatic Association have since volunteered their services for that occasion. Ex-Commissioner Lewis has already engaged the Academy, and this evening another meeting will be held at his house to perfect the necessary arrangements. A committee of 250 citizens of the Ninth Ward has been appointed to interest themselves in behalf of this charitable movement.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, twenty-four seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Empire Sewing-machine Company, bearing interest from Nov. 1, 1867, and numbered respectively 8, 17, 18, 25, 27, 28, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, and 67, dated Nov. 1, 1867, and each for five hundred dollars, together with the semi-annual seven per cent. interest coupons thereunto attached; all now held as collateral for loans made by the Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York.
ROBERT H. CORBETT, Attorney, &c., No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1874.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Feb. 14, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, 500 boxes Malta Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Algeria, on Cunard dock.

FIFTY SHARES OF THE BUTCHERS' & Drovers' Bank stock will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S. SKAATS will sign in liquidation.
Mr. BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS will continue the business of banking, and the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, and gold, on commission, at the same place, No. 68 Broadway and No. 17 New st.
SCHUYLER SKAATS.
BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1874.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER THE name of T. B. BYNNER & CO., which expired by limitation Jan. 1, 1874, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. Howard retiring.
T. B. BYNNER will continue the business, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation of the affairs of the late concern.
T. B. BYNNER,
H. HOWARD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of HALL & VALENTINE, have this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. D. HALL will sign in liquidation at No. 169 Chatham st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital, $1,000,000, divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.
Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.
Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.
Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

Toledo, Wabash & Western 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine St.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Central Railroad Extension Company OF LONG ISLAND.
First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds. Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each. Interest due 1st May and 1st November. Principal Due 1903. Price, 87½ and Accrued Interest.
A limited amount for sale by KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN, No. 37 BROAD STREET.
THE ROAD IS AN EXTENSION OF A. T. STEWART'S CENTRAL RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND, AND IS IN FULL OPERATION.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO., Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION are now offered for sale.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, No. 52 Wall st.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

LOANS NEGOTIATED on BONDS AND MORTGAGE.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.
Mortgages wanted at a discount.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.
The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.
The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., No. 28 State st., Boston. No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
$250,000 City of Providence water bonds, five per cent., principal and interest payable in gold. Due in 1900. Interest January and July.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED. OFFICE OF SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874.
NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.
By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.
WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, and Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company offers par and a premium of one per cent. (101 per cent.) with accrued interest for any of its Construction Mortgage Bonds presented for prepayment prior to July 1, 1874, at its office in New-York.
The outstanding balance of its Construction Mortgage debt is about $3,000,0 0. These bonds mature April 1, 1875.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

$15,000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS on first-class leasehold property. First and only mortgage. Address, stating terms, &c., D. C. H., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE Equitable Trust Co. $1,000,000 CAPITAL!
These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.
First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.
The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.
All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:
R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.
These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS, No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner; A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.
BANKERS, (Domestic,) No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

Francis T. Walker & Co., NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Central Railroad of Iowa First Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Traffic Guarantee First Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Traffic Guarantee First Mortgage Bonds.
Logansport, Crawfordsville and S. W. First Mortgage Bonds.
Lake Superior and Mississippi First Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi Central First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Montclair Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Jersey Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-York and Oswego First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Haven, Middleton and Willimantic First Mortgage Bonds.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 First Mortgage Bonds.
Port Huron and Lake Michigan First Mortgage Bonds.
Wanted by
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

THE FINANCIER OF TO-DAY CONTAINS, besides all the financial news of the week, and its usual timely and careful articles, a twenty-four-page SUPPLEMENT, giving in tabular form the particulars which affect the value of bonds of the various States and leading cities of the Union, and of very nearly 500 railroads. The FINANCIER should be taken by banks, bankers, merchants, and investors. Price, $5 per annum; 15 cents per copy. Publication Office, No. 16 Dey st.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY Equipment Bonds, due 1st March, 1874, will be redeemed on and after this date, at par and interest, by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 South 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon. S. McHENRY, Secretary.
FEB. 11, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, CREDITORS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider a plan of reorganization.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1874.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders in order that they may be called together for their own protection (if it be found necessary) are requested to send addresses and amounts to
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

$50,000 WANTED BY THE BOARD OF Education of the City of Lansing, Mich., on bonds of said Board; time to suit. For particulars, address R. S. ROBSON, Chairman of Committee of Finance.

INSURANCE STOCK.
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK For sale by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

$10,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR FIVE years on City improved property; private or business property preferred. Address BOND AND MORTGAGE, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL AND OTHER GAS stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUAL (Marine) Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS, invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.
J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.
The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.
By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 7, 1874.
THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 2, 1874, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place.
The transfer-books will close on the 14th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 2d March prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 16 to the morning of March 3.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 20, 1874.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 255,000
Forty-sixth Dividend.—The Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

LOANERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. (3½) was this day declared, (free of tax,) payable on demand.
ARTHUR D. RUSSELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATORY SERVICES of the BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, C. P. C., Feb. 22, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preside.
Rev. DR. SUNDERLAND, of Washington, D. C., Chaplain of the United States Senate, will preach in the morning.
Rev. DR. BOWLING, of the Baptist Church,
Rev. DR. CROOKS, of the Methodist Church, and others will take part.
Mr. TALMAGE will preach in the evening at 7:30.
WM. M. PIERSON, Clerk of Sessions, Central Presbyterian Church.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 5th av. and 11th st., Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, Pastor.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Special Services—The special series of religious services held in this church during the past two weeks will be continued on the evenings of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Preaching by eminent ministers. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Quinquagesima Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL.B. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES, SUNDAY, Feb. 15: Bible Class, conducted by Prof. Thomson, at 5 o'clock P. M. Service of Song, at 7:30 o'clock. Address to young men, at 8 o'clock P. M. by Rev. James Waters. Meetings for young men are held on Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock and 8:30 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting, at 4 o'clock, in the lecture-room.

AT DE GARMO HALL, No. 82 5TH AV., corner 14th st., Sunday, 10:30 A. M.—Scientific sermon by Stephen Pearl Andrews. Subject: "Elements of Universology." 3:30 P. M., Subject: "Spirit Communion, Facts and Phenomena." Evening, 7:30 o'clock, Prof. James E. Munson, on Phonetics and Alwato.

ABOUT FALSE PROPHETS.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject: "The Popular Clergy and the Falsehoods They Teach."

ABBOTT.—THE PASTOR OF THE WASHINGTON Square Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Mrs. M. L. Townsend will lecture at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and choral service at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at each service.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this Church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Prof. Wm. Everett, of Harvard University, will preach. The public cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

AT SOUTH HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 2D av. and 110th st., Rev. A. D. Vail will preach a sermon on "Sunday-school Work," Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. Workers invited.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching Sunday, Feb. 15, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at usual hours. A cordial invitation to strangers to come with us. Baptism after evening service. Meetings every evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 47th st.—Hours of services 10:30 A. M., and 4 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon. Rev. Samuel Cook, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 15th inst., holy communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany. Ante communion and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Free seats.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner of 42d st., Sunday morning, at 10:45; evening at 7:45. Subject—"Will He cast off forever?"

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. D. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. T. S. MacArthur preached Sunday evening; Rev. James Waters in the morning. Strangers cordially welcomed. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 15th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Resurrection of the Dead and the Translation of the Living."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers are welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, (5TH AV.)—"MISSION SERvices" and preaching each evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

ELDER HIRAM MUNGER, OF MASSACHUsetts, will preach Sunday, the 15th, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, near Stanton st., and at No. 138 West 24th st. at 7:30 P. M.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Divine service next Sabbath, 15th inst. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9 A. M.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st., Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Pastor.—The praying band, Samuel Halsted, leader, on Sabbath, Feb. 15, all day, at 10:30, 3, and 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING TO THE PEOPLE.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach in COOPER UNION, LARGE HALL, On SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.
A public meeting to ratify the action of the Pittsburg Convention will be held on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 17, at 7:45 o'clock, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d st., near 8th av. Dr. George B. Cheever, Dr. R. R. Craven, and others will speak. A report of the National Convention will be given. All are invited.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Extra religious services for ten days, commencing Sunday, Feb. 15, at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M., each day, conducted by Revs. J. S. Inskip, Wm. McDonald, and John R. Cookman, Pastor. Come and see.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Our work is limited only by our means.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES — HARVARD Rooms, south-west corner 6th av. and 42d st.—Rev. Alex. McKelvey will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M., and Rev. Dr. Deems on Thursday next at 8 P. M. All are welcome.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 4th st. and Lafayette place, near Broadway.—Rev. A. B. Van Zant, D. D., of New-Brunswick, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M., at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benj. T. Millard.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Monthly meeting, Monday evening next at 7:30 o'clock, at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. An address on "The Teacher's Talents," by Rev. George A. Peltz. The lesson for Feb. 22 taught by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Bishop Cummins will preach in Steinway Hall Sunday morning, Feb. 15, at 10:45 o'clock, and at Lyric Hall Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Seats always free.

REV. DR. PORTEOUS, OF LONDON, WILL preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The church is on Gates av., between Classon and Franklin avs.

REV. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., OF Brooklyn, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday evening, 15th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight, corner Varick st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON WILL PREACH in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH, morning and evening, in the Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church Sunday, at 10:30 and 7:30.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor, will preach in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH 2d av. and 10th st. SUNDAY MORNING, at 10.30 o'clock, And in Steinway Hall AT 7:45 IN THE EVENING.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57TH sts., west of 8th av., Rev. Dr. Geer, Rector.
Sunday, Holy Communion, 8; service and sermon; subject, "Charity," 10:30 and 7:30.
Evening Subject—"The House of Mourning Better than the House of Feasting." The Rector.
Ash-Wednesday, 10:30 and 8, sermons. The Rector.
Thursday, 19th, Free Church Guild. Addresses, 8 evening.
Friday, sermon by Rev. Wm. Tatlock, 8 evening.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M.; for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Ash Wednesday at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7:45 P. M. At the latter Rev. E. R. Terry will preach. Friday, at 7:45 P. M., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith will preach.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday by Elder W. S. Campbell, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—"Prophesy in Reference to the Second Coming of Christ," and "A Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead at the Last Day."

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM, (127TH st. and 4th av.)—Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in this church Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at 7:30.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. MR. FERGUSON will preach in the chapel of the hospital Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Collection for the Children's Home at St. Johnland.

THE NEXT SERMON IN THE COURSE UNDER the appointment of an association of clergymen in this City, upon "Christian Truth and Modern Opinion," will be given to-morrow evening, Feb. 15, at 7:30 P. M., in St. Mark's Church, 10th st. and 2d av., by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D. Subject—"Moral Responsibility and Physical Law."

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Public worship, with preaching, by Rev. John Parker, at 10:30 A. M. and at 7 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. Meredith. Sunday-school at 9 and 2. Monthly missionary meeting, with interesting addresses, at 3. Seats free. All cordially invited.

THE WOMEN'S RAID AGAINST WHISKY.—Rev. Wm. C. Steel, P. G. W. C. Sons of Temperance, and Pastor of the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach on Sabbath Morning, on the above subject. All are invited, especially temperance men and women. Revival service in the evening.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICE OF THE Ladies' Association in aid of the House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove, Rockland County, N. Y., will be held in Trinity Chapel, 25th st., on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at 7:30 o'clock, Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., presiding. Sermon by Rev. J. N. Galleher, Zion Church.

THE BEDFORD STREET PRAYING BAND, led by Bro. Thomas M. Sherwood, will conduct the services in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., near Grand, on Sunday, Feb. 15, morning, afternoon, and evening. Revival meetings every night next week; all are welcome; seats free. Rev. C. E. Harris, Pastor.

THE NEXT PUBLIC MEETING OF THE Free Church Guild will be held in St. Timothy's Church, West 56th and 57th sts., between 8th and 9th avs., on Thursday evening, Feb. 19, at 7:45 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Drs. Peters and Gallaudet, and Rev. Messrs. Hale and Dunnell.

THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF LECtures on "Modern Infidelity" will be delivered by Rev. James Kennedy, in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sabbath evening, Feb. 15, at 7:30 o'clock. Young people are cordially invited.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Congregation, formerly of West 11th st., now hold their services in Continental Hall, 34th st. and 8th av. Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. R. W. Barnwell will preach in the morning. Rev. E. F. Remington will preach in the evening.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath, Feb. 15, at 10:30 and 3 P. M., by Rev. D. M. McClellan. Strangers cordially invited.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the* most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. The CONCERTO *and* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the* best ever placed in any Organs. *They are produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. These organs are the best made in the United States.
WATERS' *New Scale* PIANOS *have* great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* best Pianos made. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* 6 years. Prices extremely low *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *in* every City *and* County *in the* United States *and* Canada. A large discount *to* Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
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A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

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A LADY WILL SELL A HANDSOME 7⅓-OCtave rosewood piano, agraffe and overstrung, for $200. Call at No. 32 Greenwich av.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sales held at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Feb. 13, were conducted by James M. Miller, who, under Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, disposed of the following City real estate: N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, one four-story Mansard roof iron and brick bank-building, with lot 25 by 125, on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue, sold to Calvin Stevens for $83,500, (a sum less than the cost of the building.) A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick double tenement-house with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 200 feet west of First avenue, sold to Fernando Wood, plaintiff in the legal action, for $11,700; and same Referee, one five-story brick double tenement-house with lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 250 feet west of First avenue, sold to A. T. Gillinder, for $13,200. The Sheriff's sale of property on the noth-west corner of Delancey and Norfolk streets, by Wm. Kennelly, was adjourned to April 14, and the resale of the premises No. 328 Pearl street, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, to March 18. No other business was transacted.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, reports having sold at private contract, one full lot on Eighth avenue, south-west corner of Sixty-ninth street, for $40,000.

Concerning the auctions to occur next week, facts in detail will be given, as usual, in this column on Monday next.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, more than the usual number of sales for Saturday are announced, viz.:

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Trustees' sale, to close an interest, of eight valuable lots, each 25 by 100, four of the same being situated on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, and four on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, in rear, between St. Ann's and Brooks avenues, at North New-York, now the Twenty-third Ward of the City.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. W. Dillaway, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 50 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 58 by 142.4, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 358 feet east of Ninth avenue, with lot 8 by 55 in rear, fronting on Twenty-fourth street. Also, similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95, on Gansevoort street, south side, 124 feet west of Fourth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 4-story Mansard-roof iron and brick bank building and lot, Bleecker st., s. w. corner of South 5th av., lot 25x125.....$83,500
1 4-story brick double tenement-house and lot, East 63d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x100.5.....11,700
1 4-story brick double tenement-house and lot, East 63d st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x100.5.....13,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

Delancey st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt st., 25x75...$20,000
Samuel st., s. s., 116 ft. w. of Prospect av., 58x168x50x169, West Farms.....800
27th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9.....6,500
Same property.....6,500
30th st., No. 340 East, s. s., also known as No. 4; Phelps place, 147.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 22.6x98.9.....19,000
32d st., n. s., 153.7 ft. w. of 2d av., 17.10x98.9, ½ part.....6,000
39th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x75.....25,000
45th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.4, ½ part.....4,500
52d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5, ½ part.....12,500
54th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5.....10,000
60th st., s. s., 123 ft. e. of 3d av., 192x100.5.....52,500
69th st., s. s., 323 ft. e. of Avenue A, 302 ft. to East River x100.4.....32,500
75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2.....3,500
128th st., n. s., 390 ft. w. of 3d av., 15x99.11...14,000
Lexington av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x65.....20,000
Madison av., n. e. corner 91st st., 100.8x62.3...32,000
Madison av., w. s., and Washington av., e. s., lots Nos. 22, 23, 34, 35, map of Lexington place at William's Bridge Depot; Madison av., e. s., extending to Bronx River, lot No. 16, same map; Madison av., e. s., extending to Bronx River. part lot No. 17, same map, 25x74x26x86.....3,545
Madison av., e. s., part of lot No. 17, map Lexington place, William's Bridge Depot, thence s. along avenue 111 ft. to Bronx River, thence n. e. along river 126 ft., thence w. 74 ft. to point of beginning.....417
Washington av., n. w. corner Quarry road, 62.5x150x100x100x65, West Farms.....5,600
2d av., w. s., 98.10 ft. n. of 34th st., 19.8x76, ½ part.....7,000
2d av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 31st st., 38x62.....14,000
2d av., e. s., 90.8 ft. n. of 30th st., 16.4x100, ½ part.....6,500
2d av., n. e. corner 30th st., 39x60, ½ part.....18,500
2d av., e. s., 58 ft. n. of 30th st., 16.4x60, ½ part.....6,000

Leasehold Conveyances.

Avenue C, s. e. corner 4th st., 24.4x60; 4th st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Avenue C, 20x72.4, ½ part...$8,500

Leases Recorded.

Vesey st., No. 66½, 5 years, per year.....$1,000
Whitehall st., Nos. 1 and 3, 10 years, per year.....4,500
12th st., n. s., 126 East, 3 years, per year.....1,800
87th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.8, 21 years, per year.....150
87th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x150.8, 21 years, per year.....150
87th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.8, 21 years, per year.....150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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The extra-sized house, No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av.; the house is 30x65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house; would make an elegant small hotel.

It will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term; $40,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to
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FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., (MURRAY HILL,) four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 25x60, and two-story extended dining-room by 100 feet; built by David Robbins; mirrors, gas-fixtures, and library cases; price, $80,000; terms to suit purchasers. Address M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON GROUND RENT for ten or twenty years, or as it is for three or five years, the property No. 7 West 29th st., 150 feet west of 5th av., 75 feet front, double dwelling, and vacant lot adjoining. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 125, 127, and 129 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs., together about 60 feet front by one-half the block.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 23 feet wide; Columbia College lease.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 25X65X80, ON Park av., near 38th st.; price, $60,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FINE HOUSE ON MADISON AV., NEAR 72D ST., for sale, or will exchange for lots.
PETER A. HEGEMAN, No. 61 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE house in 39th st., near 5th av. Apply to
P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 23d st., near 6th av.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best water-fronts on the East River, twenty-eight (28) lots, on the Brooklyn shore, with draught enough for any vessel entering New-York Harbor; this property has been used for many years for ship-building purposes; wharf and ground in the best condition; suitable for any heavy business; parties seeking investment will find this a rare opportunity. Address CAPITALISTS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO THE estate of the late Merwin Andrew. It is situated in the town of Orange, Conn., one mile from the centre, and within fifteen minutes' drive of three depots, and is only five miles from New-Haven. Said farm contains 130 acres in a good state of cultivation, and is suitable for meadow, tillage or pasture. A good trout-brook runs through the farm. There is also a good supply of wood, water, and fruit. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Mrs. E. W. ANDREW, Administratrix.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

YONKERS.—SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE; HOUSE delightfully situated; Warburton av., near station.
P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.8x30. Nine bedrooms, besides dressing-rooms, bathroom, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.,
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

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For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.

Price $4,000.

The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

ORANGE.—NEW HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; near Montrose Station; sale, let, or exchange.
P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

STAMFORD.—CHOICE BUILDING SITES; HOUSES erected to order on easy terms; also fine villa for sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., 61 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GABRIEL STAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned Assignee of the estate of the above bankrupt hereby gives notice that pursuant to an order duly made by said Court, in said matter, on the 7th day of February, 1874, he will sell at public auction, upon the premises described below, on Fifth street, in the late town of Morrisania, at the brewery lately occupied by said Stauss, on MONDAY the 9th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, the real estate and property of the above bankrupt, described below, free and clear of the mortgages of John Eicher and Neidlinger, Schmidt & Co., and subject to the lien of the mortgages to James Bathgate and Caroline Heintz, viz.: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the late town of Morrisania, now a part of the City and County of New-York, being part of the lot numbered forty-three on the map of the village of Morrisania, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated Aug. 10, 1848, and now, or lately, on file in the Register of Westchester County, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifth street, where the division line between said lot No. 43, and lot No. 44 on said map, touches said street; thence running northerly along said division line 125 feet to the premises now or formerly of Charles Edell; thence easterly, on a line parallel with said Fifth street 52 feet to the northerly corner of the premises now or formerly of William Pausemein; thence southerly along the rear of said premises of William Pausemein 24½ feet to the premises of Ferdinand Engeholm; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifth street, about 9 feet to the northerly corner of said premises of Engeholm; thence southerly along the line of said premises of Engeholm, and a line of the premises of Herman Stucke, about 96 feet to said side of Fifth street, and thence westerly along Fifth street 52 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being the same premises conveyed by Anna Kalb to Gabriel Stauss by deed dated Aug. 20, 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in l.b. 688 of conveyances, page 176.—Dated Feb. 13, 1874.

JOSIAH S. MITCHELL, Assignee.

ABBOTT BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.

JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.

BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS
ON 146TH AND 147TH STS.,
TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1874,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)
by order of Trustee, to close an interest, eight valuable building lots, 25x100 feet each, four lots each on 146th st. and 147th st., between St. Anne's and Brooks avs. They are easy of access by the Third Avenue Railroad and old Boston Turnpike horse cars, and now known as the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York.

Title of property is indisputable.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at the same hour and place, by order of the Trustee.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.

PITTSBURG ROLLING MILLS
AND
NAIL FACTORY
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

Situated in Thirty-fourth Ward, Pittsburg, adjoining works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co.

Capacity, 16,000 to 18,000 tons Iron and Nails per annum. Coal, $1 72 per ton in Mill. Labor abundant, and works could be quickly put in operation.

Terms—One-third cash; balance one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest.

For detailed statement of machinery, &c., address
R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees, J. T. & C. A. Wood,
No. 112 Water st., Pittsburg.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:

BOWERY—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, Feb. 17, at No. 111 Broadway, the extra-size superbly-proportioned well-built four-story high-stoop dwelling, 5th av., near Washington square, 26.8x90x100; perpetual sailors' leasehold; ground rent for twenty-one years; $1,000 per annum.
Office, No. 11 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The superior banking or life insurance offices in the second story of No. 149 Broadway, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Liberty st., consisting of a suite of three large rooms.
APPLY TO
I. G. PEARSON,
or W. I. PAULDING,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size, 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE—TO LET, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story iron building, fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front in the very best in the City; first floor reserved.
Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES—To let—The first-class fire-proof stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South st., now occupied by Messrs. Miller & Conger.
Also the fire-proof store, No. 38 Gold st., now occupied by Messrs. Hagar & Co. Apply to
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE, No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front, first class, five-story basement and subcellar, marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

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The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

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Desirable corner-property to let or lease, south-east corner of Broadway and 4th st., extending through to Lafayette place; size, 45 feet on Broadway, 275 feet on 4th st., and 48 feet on Lafayette place. Apply to
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TO LET.—ONE OR BOTH OF THE CENTRALLY located stores, (35x65,) Nos. 170 and 172 Centre st., (two doors from Canal,) with basement and vault; rent low; possession immediate, if desired. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot 5th and 6th sts., East River.

OFFICES TO LET.
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No. 13 Platt st.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

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TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38 x 100.) The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to
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STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

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TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SECOND, THIRD and fourth floors of No. 10 Spruce st., near Printing-house square. Apply to
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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
Corner 23d st. and 8th av.
PRICES: Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 30c.

A FAMILY MATINEE will be given at this establishment THIS SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT AND AT THE MATINEE

An entirely new entertainment, selected with the view of satisfying the growing taste for bright, crisp, amusing, and kaleidoscopic performances, and at the same time irreproachable in character. The new entertainment will be in all respects what its name implies,

A
ROUND
OF
PLEASURE.

Mr. G. L. FOX in two new pieces,
JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA,
And the comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL!

The specialty features of the new order of entertainment

Will embrace acts by the great artists:
THE MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS
KING SARBRO, RIGL SISTERS,
J. MORRIS, R. STANWOOD,
J. W. McANDREWS, &c., &c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.

The Second Colossal Concert on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, the 15th inst., will be the eventful occasion of

WIENIAWSKI'S FAREWELL

to this country. GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND and the entire GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY, with organ, piano, and string orchestral accompaniments. SALE OF SEATS begins TO-DAY at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the ENGAGEMENT OF
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH.
UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE
PRESS AND PUBLIC
of ADOLPHE BELOT'S New Play of
ELENE!

Which will be repeated every night this week.

ELENE.....Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

In the personation of this character Mrs. J. B. Booth has achieved a
TRULY GREAT AND ARTISTIC SUCCESS.
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.

NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
MUSIC, PROPERTIES, AND APPOINTMENTS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 1:30,
LAST MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
ELENE!

ELENE.....Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1874,
Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK will make her first appearance at this theatre.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

PHŒBE W. COUZINS,
COUNSELOR AT LAW, OF ST. LOUIS, MO.,
will deliver her popular lecture,
"WOMEN AS LAWYERS,"
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7:15; tickets for sale at Pillsbury's, No. 666 6th av.; Pond's, No. 39 Union square; general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at the Hall on Saturday evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st.
THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES
FROM CYPRUS.
Galleries of ANCIENT AND MODERN PICTURES.

The "LOAN EXHIBITION" of works of art, comprising the rare collection of engravings and etchings lent by James L. Claghorn, Esq., of Philadelphia, ancient carvings, enamels, bronzes, porcelain, faience, &c., &c.

Open daily from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 7 until 10.

Admission 25 cents. Mondays free.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

SOCIETE
ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE
BALL,
For the benefit of the emigrants
"ALSACIENS-LORRAINS,"
TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1874, AT IRVING HALL.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $2; can be had of Joseph Strauss, President, No. 110 Spring st., and A. D'Ouville, Treasurer, No. 717 Broadway.

DR. J. JAY VILLERS'
HUMOROUS LECTURE,
"FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET,"
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 16 and 18, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, Feb. 21.
Reserved seats at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av.; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Nos. 711 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE PUPILS OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
ATLANTIC ST., corner CLINTON,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1874.
Admission tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1874.
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
EXCELLENT PROGRAMME.
ARMORY, 14th st. and 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl that will go for moderate wages; can do chamber-work nicely, and is a good waitress; will make herself useful in the house; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A German young woman, who is also a good seamstress, nurse, &c.; has best of City references. To be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SPANISH GIRL; is competent to do any work; is capable chamber-maid, waitress, and house-maid for hotel, boarding-or private house; has suitable references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A colored girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references. Call at No. 145 West 32d st., room No. 7, with Mrs. Gillies.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and plain sewer; wages no object, but a good home. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH AND COMPETENT cook; has very best references for capability, order, tidiness, and sobriety; understands all branches if needed; City or country; wages quite moderate. Is at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO ENGLISH girls, with reference from present employer, together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; will do the washing together; are both very neat, orderly, and competent; will go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN GIRL, as cook, washer, and ironer; is well recommended. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG LADY as first-class dress-maker, from Worth, Paris; in a private family or home. Address Mrs. Dolivet, No. 30 West 4th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE COLored young woman for general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; is willing to oblige every way; has plenty good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY girl; can do good family cooking, and is an excellent washer and ironer; is neat and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, SEVERAL years in America, as child's nurse or chamber-maid and seamstress; is fond of children and very neat in her work; will try to oblige and study the interest of her employer; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, at present disengaged; wishes to make a few more engagements; best City reference from ladies and doctors. Call at No. 808 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE OF LONG EXperience, one or two engagements from ladies. Call or address Nurse, No. 632 6th av., near 37th st., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as nurse to growing children or second housekeeper; highest testimonials given. Apply at No. 31 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS AN EXperienced nurse, monthly or invalid. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations and understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

66th to 73d

PERFORMANCE.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14,
ELEVENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13,
FIRST BENEFIT
of
Miss ROSE EYTINGE and
SEVENTIETH PERFORMANCE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Misses ROSE EYTINGE, KATE CLAXTON, EMILY MESTAYER, ELIZA WEATHERBY, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, KATE HOLLAND, Messrs. C. R. THORNE, Jr., McKEE RANKIN, STUART ROBSON, H. W. MONTGOMERY, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, W. H. WILDER, and W. S. QUIGLEY.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514
BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.

Second week of
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
First week of the character vocalist,
MISS ELLA WESNER.
First week of
MR. E. EDDY.

Mr. Eddy will appear in the drama, The Rag-Picker. Reappearance of Miss Kitty O'Neil and Mr. John Wild. Second week of the Foy Sisters, and Foley and Wade. Harrigan and Hart in four acts.

R. M. Carroll and Sons in new acts, all the mammoth troupe in a new olio. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

624 OLYMPIC. 624

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
Crowded houses.
Last three nights of
Holman Opera Troupe.
La Sonnambula.
Sallie Holman
as
Arline.

TERRIFIC NOVELTY ACTS. Marvelous Specialty Stars in their Last Nights of the Astounding Combination of the Volcanic eruption of the amazing and incredible Last Nights of the Star Artists. Monster Olio of Eccentric and Character Artists, Vocalists and Comedians.

on
MONDAY,
A Volcanic Eruption
of 150 Novelty Comets. New artists, new scenes, new music. Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday family matinee. Admission, 30 cents; orchestra and balcony, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

FOR THE POOR.

GRAND CHARITY MATINEE FOR THE POOR OF NEW-YORK
at the
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
THURSDAY NEXT, FEB. 19,

By the combined companies of the FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE and the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, together with SPECIAL VOLUNTEER TALENT.

Particulars Sunday. Box sheet open Monday next.

The whole under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

HAMPTON SINGERS

AT
EAST SIDE HALL,
86TH ST. AND 3D AV.,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. RICHINGS.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14; also, 16th, 19th, and 20th,
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD'S
GRAND COSTUME CONCERTS.
TWENTY-THREE ARTISTS.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats to matinée, if secured in advance.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FOURTH CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. HENRY WIENIAWSKI, violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; A respectable young man of long experience, both in England and the United States; can furnish first-class references as being a good and careful driver; well accomplished and knows all the duties belonging to a coachman. A gentleman wishing a trustworthy man call on or address, for two days, M. W., 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; perfectly understands his business; stylish driver; best City references; wages no object; nine years in one place. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; married; small family; the best of references. Address N. R., Southport, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, MARried, one child; thoroughly understands the cultivation of flowers, fruit, and vegetables; is sober and obliging; good references from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruit, flower, and vegetable gardening thoroughly; also the laying out and care of grounds and the care of pits and frames and greenhouse work; satisfactory references given. Address J. N. G., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH FAMily, Episcopalian; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, flower-beds, kitchen-garden and hotbeds. Address Gardener, No. 239 Bond st., Brooklyn.

WANTED ON LONG ISLAND—A SITUATION by a man of long experience, to take charge of a farm. Address ABEL BENNETT, Newtown, Long Island.

HELP WANTED.

GENTEEL OFFICE BOY WANTED.—MUST reside with his parents, and have first-class recommendations. Apply, between 4 and 5 o'clock only, to BALDWIN & SEXTON, No. 3 Bond st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, WITH good City references; English preferred. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. at No. 342 West 55th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK; MUST UNDERstand her business thoroughly and have good references. Apply after 11 o'clock at 24 West 17th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT NURSE and seamstress, to take entire charge of a girl two and a half years old. Apply at No. 37 West 50th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—In or near this City, (only house or lots lightly mortgaged,) a stock of dry goods, India and Japanese, in good order; good business stand on Broadway; the owner has been in business for thirty years, and now wishes to retire; the stock is valued at about $20,000, and is free from any encumbrances; will sell on liberal terms; the location is good; possession at once if desired. For particulars address A. HUTCHINS,
No. 82 Cedar st., first floor.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house.
Apply to E. L. ALEXANDER,
No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—For sale, a first-class flouring mill, five run of stones and all necessary machinery; water-power unsurpassed; located on railroad and canal; surrounded by excellent wheat-growing country; mill running, and has large country trade; will sell cheap; one-half purchase money remain on bond and mortgage. Post Office Box No. 333 Syracuse, N. Y.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A SAFE AND highly-respectable manufacturing business in this City, now in first class hands, well-established, and its success placed beyond question; a desirable opportunity for a good business man of character, who, for an interview, may address (with real name only) RICHARDS, Post Office Box No. 1,768.

BUSINESS CHANCE IN SARATOGA.—THE stock of goods, fixtures, and good will of the dry-goods store of the late John Patrick, one of the best business stands in Saratoga Springs, is offered for sale. Apply to or address Mrs. JOHN PATRICK, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A RESPONSIBLE PERSON WITH CAPITAL, business experience and acquaintance, formerly in iron business, desires the agency of one or more producers of iron, or iron or metal products. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A MANUfacturing business connected with the woolen interests of New-York over thirty years; $2,000 capital; safe cash business. Inquire at UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, No. 120 Chambers st.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, HAVING $3,000 to $5,000, would invest in a good paying business, where his services would be appreciated. Address with particulars A. B., Box 140 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.

Carriages may be ordered for 11. Seats may be secured one week ahead. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.....Proprietor and Manager

LAST WEEK OF FOLLINE.

TO-NIGHT,

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF

FOLLINE.

FOLLINE. FOLLINE will POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN after Friday evening next, to permit of the SUPERB SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL now in preparation. FOLLINE, with its extraordinary cast—all the great comedy company in their original parts of LOCAL PECULIARITY. The superb scenery! The gorgeous toilets.

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
For the FIRST TIME on the NEW-YORK STAGE, will be produced, after the most careful, costly, and elaborate preparation, the rare and fanciful comedy, in five acts, by Shakespeare, entitled:
LOVE'S
LABOR
LOST,
with rich and novel scenic decorations: magnificent historical costumes and appointments, all entirely new; and a cast of most unusual importance, employing nearly EVERY artist of this favorite comedy company.

*** Box-sheet for the first night of LOVE'S LABOR LOST opens Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

Mr. DALY respectfully announces that the above revival is positively limited to a few evenings only, as he is compelled by the terms of his purchase of the great London novelty, Mr. GILBERT'S comedy of

CHARITY,

and the brilliant Parisian sensation, M. ALEXANDER DUMAS' thrilling dramatic triumph, entitled:

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE,

to produce these famous plays immediately. The scenery for the former is entirely ready, and that for the latter will be speedily completed.

Orders for seats by mail, messenger, or telegram, will be promptly attended to.

*** No person need ever purchase seats for this theatre of speculators upon the sidewalk or elsewhere; for the accommodation of the public desiring places in advance the box-office of the Fifth Avenue Theatre is never closed between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.

FRIDAY, 20th, RETURN OF THE
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The sale of season (eighteen nights) tickets will commence THIS SATURDAY, at the Academy of Music box-office, at 9 A. M.

The public are respectfully informed that the Strakosch Grand Italian Opera Company, which has met with the most unprecedented success in the Western cities and Boston, will return to New-York and give eighteen (18) grand opera nights and six (6) matinées, commencing

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock.

On this occasion Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON will make her farewell appearances in America, prior to her return to London, where she is engaged to appear at her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. In the course of the season Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear as ELSA in Richard Wagner's LOHENGRIN.

GRAND OPENING, FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 8 P. M.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as LUCIA.
Mons. VICTOR CAPOUL, M. MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor E. MUZIO

Sale of season (eighteen nights) tickets commences this morning at 9 A. M., at box-office of Academy, and on Monday next seats can be secured for either of the first six (6) representations at Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

SIXTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
23D TO 29TH NIGHT!
Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
ALFRED EVELYN.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

ELABORATE REVIVALS
and
NOVELTIES
are, for the present, unavoidably postponed in consequence of the
UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
for seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy.
The box-book will therefore be open
THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON at 1:30. EVENING at 8.
THE CELEBRATED VOKES,
who will appear in their great specialty,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Preceded by
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, an entirely new American drama, in three acts, by George Fawcett Rowe, entitled
LEATHERSTOCKING,
founded on Fennimore Cooper's celebrated romance,
THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. AMY STONE

LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
LAST MATINEE at 2. LAST TIMES OF MISS AMY STONE in her Military Drama of CIGARETTE, THE LEOPARD OF FRANCE. LAST NIGHT at 8.

Both AFTERNOON and EVENING with above.

Grace Marco, Leclaire Brothers, Foster Sisters, La Belle Emma, Young Odin, Watson Brothers, &c.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS in the thrilling drama of DANIEL BOONE.

THE COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Paris by Night.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
With Gaslight and Starlight Effects,
EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 1 TO 5,
EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TO 10,
with the varied attraction of the Polytechnic Promenade and the entertainments of the Lecture-ium. Admission to the whole $1, and no extras.
Paris by Night.

COLOSSEUM CARD.
THE PICTORIAL ILLUSION
of
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
Will be opened to the public on
SUNDAY EVENINGS, FROM 5 O'CLOCK TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Entire net proceeds to be distributed among the organized charities for the benefit of the
POOR OF NEW-YORK.
All Saints' Chimes on the Bells,
AND A GRAND SACRED CONCERT
in the promenade.
NO OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Tickets must be secured beforehand of the music stores, and at the office.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE "WALLACE HOPS," (ELEVENTH.)—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and ending at 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—HENRY COLTON, FRANKlin Brown, and Warren Ferris, Executors, &c., &c., of Reuben Parsons, deceased, plaintiffs; against ROSWELL C. PARSONS, Albert L. Parsons, William R. Parsons, Mary L. Hanover, wife of George Hanover, William E. Parsons, Reuben Parsons, William E. Parsons, Jr., Mary Louise Parsons, Emily H. Parsons, Josephine L. Parsons, Fidelia Marcy, Ellen J. Fox, wife of George Fox; Rhodes W. Marcy, Nancy M. Charles, Edmund E. Charles, Melina N. Fuller, wife of Davenport L. Fuller; Mary Adeline Fox, and Ada L. Hosmer, defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th June, 1873.
RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of January, 1874.
RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
j10-law6wS* No. 55 Liberty street.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—PETER GOELET against TERENCE FARLEY, Lewis O. Corbet, William K. Thorn, Henry McShane.—No. 6.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of you answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 31, 1874.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 88 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1874.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
f7-law6wS*

NOTICE TO ALL PARTIES.—ALL POWERS of attorney heretofore given by me to Wm. D. F. Manice are hereby revoked. EDWARD A. MANICE.
FEB. 6, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR

FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.
H. C. TERRY & CO., Successors to Underhill & Co., No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF GAS-FIXTURES, TOOLS, machinery, &c.—Peremptory sale, by order of the Supreme Court, of the stock, &c., of the late firm of JOHN HORTON, at No. 620 Broadway. Goods offered at such a discount as must secure purchasers. The trade supplied on liberal terms. W. F. ALDRICH, Receiver.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

ALLEGED DEFICIENCY IN THE ACCOUNTS—EXPERTS EXAMINING BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

It was stated in THE TIMES of Tuesday, that the Brooklyn Board of Audit was about to employ a number of expert accountants to examine the books of the old Water Board. This course, it was generally surmised among local politicians, the Board of Audit adopted, because of rumored extensive deficiencies discovered by Gen. Dahlgren in the old Street Department, during the time it was under the control of Mr. Robert Furey, one of the leaders of the King's County Democracy. The office of Street Commissioner, which Mr. Furey then occupied, has since been abolished. The fact that the Board of Audit has recently decided to hold their meetings in secret, and that the strictest secrecy has been imposed on the expert accountants employed by the city, drew, during the past week, particular attention to the different investigations at present being made. All sorts of rumors were afloat in the neighborhood of the City Hall concerning defalcations that had been discovered, and indictments that were about to be found. Yesterday afternoon it was rumored in well-informed political circles that Gen. Dahlgren had discovered a deficiency of $62,000 in the accounts of the Street Department during the time when it was under the administration of Commissioner Furey. It was further stated that the report showing this deficiency has been rendered to the Controller. When the investigation at present being made by Gen. Dahlgren was spoken of some days ago Mr. Furey said that while he occupied the office of Street Commissioner he never received any money himself, but was quite willing, being confident that there was nothing wrong about his accounts, to hold himself responsible for his clerks who did receive the money. There was a small balance of some hundreds of dollars due from him to the city which he was at any time ready to give his check for. As the rumor was widely circulated in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, and was the subject of much discussion, it is given in THE TIMES for what it is worth.

ENTERTAINMENTS BY ST. PAUL'S GUILD.

The last of the series of entertainments under the management of St. Paul's Guild was given Tuesday evening, in the hall of Trinity Church house. These entertainments were free, being solely for the amusement of the people of Trinity Church and St. Paul's Chapel who live in the lower wards, and they were fully appreciated by the large and merry audience that filled the hall on each successive night. There was a charming lightness and variety about the programme that reflected great credit on the management. Plays, tableaus, and wax figures succeeded each other in quick succession. The play of "Box and Cox" was admirably performed, and called forth loud applause, and the Mrs. Jarley of the occasion was by far the best we have ever seen. She looked Mrs. Jarley and talked Mrs. Jarley to perfection, showing off her "figgers" with many a pleasantry and local hit that kept the hall in a constant ripple of laughter. At the close of the performance last evening she was called before the curtain and presented with a gold cross, together with the thanks of those she had entertained so well. So closed a very pleasant season, and many who in these distressing times had but little cause to smile, were forced into a good hearty laugh, and all this cost nothing but the labor of those engaged. The characters were taken by the young people, and the costumes furnished by kind friends, and all was done in the spirit of the noblest and truest charity, to lighten dark lives and make sad hearts merry.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The thirteenth regular meeting of the Committee of Nine of the Bureau of Charities was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 66 Third avenue, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt presiding. After transacting some routine business, it was resolved that a special meeting of all societies and persons interested in charitable distribution be called for Monday, Feb. 23, in the rooms of the American Geographical Society, Cooper Union, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a report of the work accomplished by the bureau will be read. The members of the Committee of Nine are satisfied that the bureau can carry out the object for which it was formed, if a hearty co-operation is extended to it by the societies and private individuals. Already 8,840 names have been recorded in the directory of the bureau, and several societies are yet to respond to the circular of the committee. The attention of the bureau having been called to the proposed establishment of public soup-kitchens, the committee are of the opinion that such projects will only serve to encourage the applications of the unworthy, while failing to meet the wants of the needy and respectable. The committee would earnestly urge upon those who feel constrained to organize such means of supply that care and discrimination be used, so as to prevent the evils which resulted from the same method of giving relief in former years. Nothing but extreme and widespread want, in the judgment of the committee, justify their establishment.

BOARD OF EDUCATION INQUIRY.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee on By-laws met at the Board of Education building, and resumed the inquiry into the charges preferred against Mr. Hugo Gorsch, one of the Trustees of the Tenth Ward School, by Mr. Samuel Stern, residing at No. 11 Orchard street. Commissioner Townsend presided. The other members of the committee present were Commissioners Mann, West, and Birdsley. There was a large attendance of the residents of the Tenth Ward, but the committee decided, before commencing the examination of witnesses, to exclude all except the witnesses, even the members of the press. The charges preferred against Mr. Gorsch were, that owing to his intemperate habits, and improper language used before the pupils at night school, he was unfit for the position of Trustee, and that being formerly the owner of a policy shop on the Bowery, and arrested for keeping such an establishment some years ago, it also was an evidence of his incapacity as a School Trustee. The principal witness was Mr. Sterne, who, in his evidence, admitted that the charges made by him were made from hearsay, none of which were corroborated, with the exception as to Gorsch's arrest, and then it was shown that Gorsch did not own the policy shop, but merely rented a liquor store in the same building, and he and all others in the house were arrested together, but afterward were discharged by Judge Mansfield. A number of witnesses were examined as to the character borne by the accused, which was favorable. At the close of the testimony the Chairman of the committee announced that the committee would report to the Board of Education next Wednesday.

A DECEITFUL LOVER.

Mrs. Mary J. Johnson, a widow living at No. 173 Elm street, Newark, presented herself at the Police station on Thursday night, and narrated a sad story of misfortune. Mrs. Johnson is a member of one of the Presbyterian churches in Newark. Last Fall she became acquainted at one of the church sociables with a man giving his name as George Hatch. Hatch represented himself as having extensive business connections in New-York, Chicago, and San Francisco, and that he owned in the last named city a beautiful and luxurious home, a photograph of which he showed her. His attentions to the lady were very marked, and when he finally proposed marriage to her she readily accepted him. He was not by any means unprepossessing in appearance. He was a man of property and a member of the Church. They were to have been married early this Spring, and after that the happy couple were to betake themselves to the San Francisco home and live there. Mrs. Johnson owned a residence on Parker street, near Belleville avenue, worth $7,000, and as, in view of their approaching marriage and removal, the house could be of no use to them, the lady was induced to offer it for sale. She knew a purchaser, who offered $4,600 in cash for the property, and agreed to assume a mortgage for $1,200 already upon the property. The transfer was made on Thursday in the office of George M. Cobb, a real estate broker in Newark. Hatch represented Mrs. Johnson at the time of the transfer, and received the money. He betook himself immediately afterward to parts unknown, and has not since been heard from.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 154 East Fifty-fourth street, Mr. Walter S. Pinckney, the President of the association, presiding, and Mr. Albert Bogart acting as Secretary. Mr. Pinckney, in delivering the inaugural address, reviewed the past labors of the Republicans of the district, and dwelt upon the necessity of bringing all the resident Republicans within the association. On his own part, he said he was anxious to do all in his power to advance the interest of the organization, and would shrink from no responsibility which might devolve upon him. The standing committees for the year were appointed. Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. Wm. S. Opdyke, Mr. Severn D. Moulton, Mr. John Osborn, and G. W. Corney, compose the Finance Committee, and a number of gentlemen were selected for the Executive Committee and the Committee of Admission. Several new members were enrolled, and the meeting then adjourned.

LABOR TOPICS.

The Committee of Safety held their regular weekly meeting at Masonic Hall last evening, Mr. J. Burk in the chair. A report from Mr. Tomlinson was read, stating that he had secured the release of Charles Grosse, Lorenzo Celestine, James Donohue, Peter Ackerman, Joseph Eighoff, John Mullen, and Henry Claussen, recently imprisoned for riot in Tompkins square. The discharge of Christian Meyer was not asked for, as he is under indictment for felonious assault. The Cap-makers' Union held a meeting at Covenant Hall yesterday, but could not agree to accept the employers' price-list, and adjourned. A small number of the striking cigar-makers collected in front of the premises of Messrs. Kerbs & Spiess, yesterday morning, but finding a policeman on guard, retired without making any demonstration.

THE WISCONSIN EPISCOPALIANS.

The news of the stormy session of the convention at Milwaukee, Wis., assembled to nominate a candidate for the Bishopric of the Diocese of Wisconsin, made vacant by the death of Bishop Armitage, and the condition of the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the West, have freshened the interest felt in this section in regard to the subject. It is a matter of regret that any interruption should have occurred to mar the harmony of a gathering of those engaged in the advancement of religion. A TIMES reporter called upon Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson yesterday afternoon, and from that gentleman, who for several years officiated in the Diocese of Wisconsin, gathered some points of interest in connection with the status of things relating to the diocese, and other information. The Diocese of Wisconsin is in a rather impoverished condition, as the reverend gentleman remarked, and for several reasons the Bishopric was not looked upon as especially desirable. The diocese had been largely dependent upon aid outside its own limits, and not more than three churches have been erected within the territory of the diocese solely by the means raised "at home," so to speak. The relations existing between the clergy and also the laity had been exceedingly pleasant and united up to the time of the death of Bishop Kemper, in 1869, when, from the succession of Bishop Armitage, there arose elements of discord, not from any action of the Bishop himself, but from unpleasant feelings engendered by an inharmonious election. Further schism has arisen, largely through the influence of the Bishop Cummins movement, and also from the views of extremists in church observances and belief. Rev. Mr. Thompson said he knew that many of the clergy assembled at the convention voted for Rev. Dr. De Koven, believing that the views publicly expressed by him were easily explainable in their real meaning, and that their candidate was unjustly termed a Ritualist. The action of the laity in refusing to indorse the nomination of Rev. Dr. De Koven was indicative of the contrariety of opinion in this matter. Rev. Dr. De Koven had for well nigh twenty years been at the head of the college at Racine, and had won by his talents and marked ability a conceded reputation as a most thorough and excellent teacher and guide of the youth who were committed to him. His expressed belief in real actual and local presence of the Savior under the form of bread and wine upon the altars of the churches, and other peculiar ideas as to the proprieties of high ritualistic rites, had awakened a feeling antagonistic to his selection to the vacant Bishopric. Mr. Thompson expressed his opinion that the election of Rev. Dr. De Koven as Bishop would have led to a defection of many church people in the diocese to the new Reformed Episcopal Church, or the Cummins-Cheney movement, as it is generally spoken of. The Diocese of Wisconsin comprised in its limits the church college at Racine, the female school at Kenosha, and the school at Neshota; and these institutions would, of course, be largely influenced in their teachings by the opinions of the Diocesan Bishop. Mr. Thompson expressed his regret at the lack of harmony in the convention, and said he thought the best thing for the delegates to do, would be "to say their prayers and go home." In regard to the assertion made by the *Herald* correspondent that the views of Rev. Morgan Dix were identical with those entertained by Rev. Dr. De Koven, he thought that such a statement was an injustice to the former clergyman named. As to the statement made in the convention at Milwaukee, that he (Rev. Mr. Thompson) had influenced one of two graduates from Racine College, to go into the Roman Catholic Church, he utterly repudiated the assertion. What the ultimate selection for the Bishopric would be, he could not say.

THE CONTEST IN THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections met last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel to take evidence in the case of the contested seat in the Eighth Assembly District from this City, where Messrs. Nachtman, Schurman, and Messer are contestants for the seat. Really the contest lies between the two first named, and they alone were represented by counsel at the meeting last evening. The only members present were Messrs. C. P. Vedder, Chairman, and Colahan, of Kings County. Mr. Geo. W. Wingate appeared as counsel for Mr. Nachtman, and Col. Geo. W. Bliss and Commissioner Davenport for Mr. Schurman. Nearly twenty witnesses for Mr. Nachtman were examined, but the most important were Michael Englehardt and Henry Hirsch. The first swore to having seen a bunch of tickets passed from a voter to an inspector. The second testified that the returns for all the offices except Assembly were signed in the afternoon before the closing of the polls. This witness evidently tried to tell all he knew, but under the cross-examination of Col. Bliss got confused, and finally confessed that he knew very little about the matter. He testified, however, that while some 225 votes only had been polled, over 300 were counted. The committee, after Mr. Hirsch had testified, adjourned until to-day at 10 A. M., when evidence will be heard for Mr. Schurman. Mr. Messer's friend will probably be heard on Monday.

RAPID TRANSIT MASS-MEETING.

The Committee of Arrangements of the mass-meeting which is to be held at Cooper Institute on Monday evening, Feb. 23, in favor of Hon. H. G. Eastman's Rapid Transit bill, held a meeting last evening, at No. 2 Astor House. Messrs. M. C. Turner, John Foley, Lewis Ballard, H. F. Averill, Jordan S. Mott, and others, were present.

The committee are projecting such arrangements as will result in one of the largest meetings ever held in this City. Mayor Havemeyer or Chas. O'Conor will preside. Ex-Judge Pierrepont, W. R. Martin, Mayor Eastman, John Foley, John E. Devlin, Senator Robertson and others will address the meeting. The Committee of Arrangements will meet again this afternoon at the Astor House, when a formal invitation will be extended to all societies, organizations, and working men to co-operate, so as to secure as soon as possible, that which is most needed, rapid transit from the City Hall to Harlem.

A MAN WITH TWO WIVES.

On the 12th inst., Mrs. Annie O'Brien, of No. 223 East Forty-second street, procured from Justice Wandell, at the Yorkville Police Court, a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Martin O'Brien, on a charge of assault. O'Brien was arrested, but before his case was disposed of, another woman appeared in court and claimed that she was the wife of the prisoner also. In proof of her assertion, she produced a marriage certificate signed by Father Eagan, of St. Teresa's Church in Tarrytown, from which it appeared that Elizabeth O'Brien was married to Martin O'Brien by him on the 25th of September, 1873. The original complainant then exhibited a certificate of marriage from Father Arthur J. Donnelly, of this City, dated July 8, 1872. A charge of bigamy was then preferred against the prisoner, upon which he was yesterday committed for trial. O'Brien is a laborer by occupation, and is thirty-five years of age.

AID FOR THE SUFFERING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The clerks and agents of this company contribute the inclosed check of $50 75 as their "mite" toward aiding the poor and needy of this great City. Will not all who are "sorry" go and do likewise? It is left to your judgment to place it where it will be likely to do the most good.

J. P. ROGERS, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 13, 1874.

[We have sent the check to Mr. C. L. Brace, to be divided between the Children's Aid Society, the Five Points Mission, and the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.]

FIRES IN NEW-JERSEY.

Three fires occurred in Newark, N. J., on Thursday night, which are believed to have been the work of incendiaries. Righter's Foundry, on the corner of Jackson and Ferry streets, was damaged $3,000 in the building and the loss in stock is estimated at $5,000. A frame dwelling-house, near Bloomfield avenue, was destroyed, and the occupant, Cathrine Meyer and her family, had a narrow escape. The loss was about $3,500. McKregan & Co.'s Oil Works, on the banks of the Passaic River, were also considerably damaged by fire.

A SAD SUICIDE.

Antonio Oliva, an Italian, twenty-five years old, residing at No. 17 Mott street, kept a pea-nut stand on the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets, had his stand removed on Thursday, by the Bureau of Obstructions. Yesterday morning he went on the roof of his residence and cut his throat. He died in the Park Hospital yesterday afternoon.

BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

A grand billiard exhibition was given last evening at No. 82 University place, at which there was present a large number of both professionals and amateurs. The game was the three-ball French carom of 150 points, the contestants being Albert Garnier and Morton Humphrey, and was won by Garnier in eleven innings.

CHAIRS.

There is general complaint among members of the Bar who are compelled to attend to their professional duties in Supreme Court, General Term, that they are compelled to stand for want of chairs. The proper officers, say they can muster but eight chairs, all told, for the use of members of the Bar, and, until the Supervisors or some other higher power shall intervene, the standing order of court, "Gentlemen, be seated," must remain inoperative.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have forwarded the $10 received from A. A. H. to the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society.

Last evening Henry A. Mott, Jr., E. M. Ph. B., lectured at Association Hall on "Light and Color."

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, Controller Green, and Mr. Thurlow Weed called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

Dr. J. Jay Villers will repeat his humorous lecture "Funny People we Meet," at Association Hall on Monday and Wednesday evenings.

Mr. Hiram P. Crozier will lecture, this evening, at the Working Men's Lyceum Room, No. 24 Cooper Institute, on "Labor and Finance."

The following gentlemen have been admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange: Sheldon L. Kent, Mark Bloomingdale, and Julius Moulter.

Dr. R. J. Woeykoff read a very interesting paper last evening before the members of the Liberal Club on the subject of the abolition of serfdom in Russia.

The store-keepers on Grand street and Third avenue have been notified by the Superintendent of Incumbrances to remove all obstructions from the sidewalks.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, which left Liverpool on Jan. 31 and Queenstown on Feb. 1, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days' dates.

Thomas B. Brockway, late proprietor of the New-York Hotel, died yesterday morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He will be buried at Woodlawn on Monday.

Ex-Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan appeared on the floor of the political exchange, *i. e*, the basement of the new Court-house, yesterday, for the first time since his release from Ludlow Street Jail.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. Charles F. Hartt, of Cornell University, on "Evolution in Ornament."

Miss Phœbe Couzins, the young-lady lawyer of St. Louis, will lecture at Association Hall this evening on "Women as Lawyers." Miss Couzins gave this lecture in Washington recently with great effect.

The Class of 1874, University Medical College, No. 426 East Twenty-sixth street, will hold a commencement this evening at 8 o'clock. Prof. Thompson, George R. Kissom, and others will deliver addresses.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, Henry Howland presiding, held a meeting in Fourth avenue last night. The proceedings were confined to the transaction of the usual routine business.

The committee appointed by the Produce Exchange to receive subscriptions for the relief of the suffering poor met yesterday afternoon and made arrangements for soliciting subcriptions from each member of the Exchange.

Josephine Clarke, of No. 49 Forsyth street, was held by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $230 from Walter E. Smith, a lawyer of No. 61 Broadway, on the night of the 16th of January.

Mr. Thurlow Weed yesterday transmitted to the Board of Police a check for $100, to be placed to the credit of the widows' and orphans' fund of the Police Department, in recognition of the prompt return of the watch recently stolen from him.

The following gentlemen have been admitted members of the Produce Exchange: M. B. Cowperthwait, E. L. Dows, W. E. Hall, Q. K. McKendrick, D. Milliken, Jr., J. S. T. Stranahan, James Thallon, Stephen Valentine, Jr., Charles Witthoff.

The Saloon-keepers' Protective Association of the Tenth Precinct met, last evening, at No. 77 Essex street, and perfected arrangements for a mass-meeting, to be held at Dawson's Assembly Rooms, No. 139 Essex street, in the latter part of next week.

The cap-makers on strike held one of their usual meetings in Orchard street yesterday, but thus far they have not succeeded in arranging a settlement, and there is no prospect that they will do so, as the season for doing a Spring business is nearly past.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday Louis Lotz pleaded guilty to obtaining goods by false pretenses, and was sent to State Prison for three years. Philemon Isaac Torrey pleaded guilty to grand larceny; three years and six months in State Prison.

The Board of Police yesterday directed Superintendent Matsell to notify all householders to clean the gutters in front of the premises occupied by them, and to keep them clean, so as to allow the melted snow and water to run off into the culverts.

Robert Henry, a colored waiter, was held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of breaking into the fur store of Meyer Moral, No. 381 Eighth avenue, on Thursday night, and stealing therefrom several seal-skin muffs.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cigar store of James Duncan, on the first floor of No. $62\frac{1}{2}$ Carmine street, caused by a leak at the gas-meter. The occupants of the upper part of the house were rescued by the Police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

There will be divine service to-morrow morning at the Russian-Greek Chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street. After the Holy Liturgy a quartet of Russian gentlemen will sing a "Te Deum Laudamus" in the Slavonic language. The chapel is open to the general public.

In the Domestic Sewing-machine Company's window, Broadway and Fourteenth street, are upon exhibition samples of wardrobes forwarded from Europe by Mr. Barnum for his great Roman hippodrome. It is designed for the grand concluding pageant, entitled the "Congress of the Monarchs."

The question has been repeatedly asked in the City Hall why the Commissioners of Accounts have not examined the books of the Street-cleaning Commission. The charter of 1873 empowers them to investigate the affairs of every Municipal department, and report all frauds and irregularities they may find.

James Price, alias "Deaf" Price, and Thos. Moore, both said to be noted pickpockets, were arrested yesterday by Detective Levins, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Roundsman Keeler, of the Eighth Precinct, while plying their vocation on a Second avenue car at Fourteenth street. The prisoners were taken to court and committed.

The Captains of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Precincts were yesterday directed by the Police Commissioners to select a suitable place in each of their precincts for the establishment of a soup-kitchen, in accordance with the request of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and to report the location thereof to the board.

In the divorce suit of Marshall against Marshall, a motion was heard in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to frame issues for trial by jury. It appeared that the defendant was plaintiff's second wife, and she not only denies his charges against her, but alleges that he obtained her consent to marry him by concealing the fact that he had been divorced from a former wife, with a prohibition against re-marrying during her lifetime.

The American Geographical Society will give a reception to the officers and crew of the Polaris, on Monday evening, Feb. 16, 1874, at 8 o'clock, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. Chief Justice Daly will preside. Dr. I. I. Hayes, the distinguished Arctic explorer, will describe the Arctic regions and the progress of Arctic discovery. Capts. Buddington, Tyson, Chester, and Morton will participate in the proceedings.

A regular monthly meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 20 St. Mark's place, Mr. Joseph H. Barry presiding. After some routine business the following resolution was presented and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That all nominating conventions of the Republican Party should be called and nominations made at least ten days previous to the last days of registration.

BROOKLYN.

There are now seventy-five yachts in the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

Yesterday, Judge Talcott appointed Mr. Thomas Murphy Receiver for the property belonging to the Long Island Club, recently declared insolvent.

Mr. Andrew Dunsback, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, dropped dead, about 8 o'clock last evening, in the saloon of Chas. Wilcox, No. 44 Myrtle avenue.

The Board of City Works have decided to construct, with the consent of the Common Council, sewers during the incoming year, the cost of which will not be less than $214,403.

A petition is being numerously signed by members of the Bar requesting the Governor to modify his order assigning Judge Gilbert to the General Term of Western New-York.

The investigation of the frauds alleged to exist in the Charities Commission was commenced yesterday by the Committee on Accounts of the Board of Supervisors. So far no testimony of public interest has been elicited.

A number of liquor-dealers, charged with violating the Excise law were brought before the Board of Police and Excise yesterday. Most of the cases were adjourned, and a few dismissed. There were no convictions.

Mr. Frank Swift denies that he is the owner of the distillery recently seized on Barren Island, and asserts that his boat, the Nanshon, was not used to carry molasses or whisky to or from the island, or to tow the derelict schooner or any other vessel.

A bill for grading and paving thirteen streets, which came before the Assessment Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, amounted to $388,685. A number of property-holders protested that in several cases the assessments were double the value of the lots.

A good many of the absurdities of the postal system, as formerly conducted in Kings County, have been rectified by Postmaster Talbot, and that gentleman is now considering the best means of bringing Fort Hamilton and Bath into direct communication with Brooklyn.

The inquest in the case of John Heentry, of Tenth avenue, near Twenty-second street, New-York, who was killed by the falling of a scaffold in Dr. Talmage's new church, was concluded yesterday. The jury censured John Rogers, a carpenter, for improperly constructing the scaffold.

The following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examination before the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court, have been admitted to the bar: Max L. Mayer, Joseph I. Jackson, A. M. Leffingwell, Charles L. Vandewater, D. Eugene Sutherland, Herbert T. Ketcham, Ludric Ruser, Edwin More, Jr., Wm. C. Orr.

STATEN ISLAND.

The German Relief Association at Port Richmond, in its annual report, shows that during the past year $544 96 were expended for charitable purposes. The capital of the association amounts to $3,979 93.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given on Tuesday evening at the County Court-house at Richmond, in aid of the Haley Comforter Episcopal Church at Ettingville. Several amateurs will take part in the entertainment.

The debt upon the Dutch Reformed Church at New-Brighton is $10,000. Through the efforts of the Pastor, Mr. Enyard, the sum has been nearly raised, and it is expected that it will be completed through arrangements already made.

The Schuetzen Association at Port Richmond has acquired a plot of ground of five acres, which will be fitted out as a park for rifle practice and picnics. The association is composed of 100 members, of whom Dr. Rogerson is the President.

LONG ISLAND.

The First Presbyterian Church of Whitestone has extended a call to Rev. Mr. Lucas, of New-York, which, it is understood, he has decided to accept. He has preached there several times lately with good effect.

The various Oddfellows' lodges of Suffolk County have formed an association known as "The Oddfellows' Mutual Benefit Association of Suffolk, N. Y.," for the purpose of insuring the lives of its members, their wives and widows.

The Queens County Sunday-school Association will hold its seventh convention in St. George's Episcopal Church at Flushing on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, the 24th inst. The afternoon session will commence at 2:45, and the evening session at 7:15.

A young German, named Joseph Kneri, with a young female to whom he was engaged, and who had but just come from Germany to be married to him, walked from Flushing to College Point on Tuesday evening. They stopped at a saloon for refreshments, and while sitting at a table the young woman suddenly dropped her head upon the table, and when she was raised she was found to be a corpse. The cause of her death was heart disease.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County yesterday refused to defray the expenses of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Ex-Sheriff Bussing. The plans for rapid transit submitted by Mr. Snebley for the approval of the Board of Supervisors were not considered adapted to the purpose in view, and were accordingly declined.

NEW-JERSEY.

A desk in the office of William C. Harp & Co., Hoboken, was broken open Thursday night by thieves, and $20 in money stolen.

During the absence of the family yesterday a couple of sneak thieves effected an entrance to the residence of John Bannix, Brinkerhoff street, Jersey City, and carried off jewelry, clothing, silverware, and money to the value of $300.

The entire property of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company has been leased to J. B. Archer & Co., of New-York, Messrs. Archer & Co. guaranteeing a payment of seven per cent. annually upon the entire paid-in capital of the company.

Timothy A. Simmons, residing in Ege avenue, Claremont, died very suddenly yesterday. He was engaged in conversation with his wife, and laughing very heartily, when he suddenly said, "stop, you make me laugh too much," and falling on the floor, expired instantly.

Justice Brush, of Paterson, yesterday, fined John Ames $25 and costs of court for cruelty to animals. It seemed from the evidence that Ames, while calling upon a lady friend, frequently allowed his horse to stand before the house in the cold for several hours unprotected.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred between the schooner John D. Williams and the steam-boat America, near the Morris street dock, Jersey City. The railing and a portion of the wood-work at the stern of the steam-boat were carried away. The damage to the schooner was trifling.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Walsh, a New-York stevedore, employed on the White Star steamer Oceanic, at Jersey City, fell through the open hatchway to the hold, and sustained fatal injuries. Both legs were broken, and he was injured internally so severely that it is thought he cannot recover. He was removed to St. Francis' Hospital.

About 6:30 yesterday morning a woman named Martha McLean, residing in Leonard street, between Central and Summit avenues, Jersey City, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Charles McLean, her husband, did not hear her moving about the house as usual, and got out of bed to see where she was. Not finding her in the house he proceeded to the yard, and there discovered her lying in the snow with her throat cut from ear to ear. The wind-pipe and jugular vein were both completely severed, and life was extinct. The deceased lived in perfect harmony with her husband, and was not known to have any care or trouble on her mind. The cause which prompted her to commit the rash act is a mystery which will probably never be solved. County Physician Buck has been notified, but has not yet decided whether he will order an inquest to be held.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Matthew Hale, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. T. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. George A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge W. A. Sackett, of Saratoga, and E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

M. Hall Stanton, President of the Board of Education of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman W. R. Roberts and State Senator D. H. Cole are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge R. Balcom, of Binghamton, and Ex-Congressman S. N. Pettis, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Congressman Robert M. Knapp, of Illinois; Gen. D. P. Upham, of Arkansas, and J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE ATLANTA AND RICHMOND RAILROAD

A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Atlanta and Richmong Air Line Railroad Company was held yesterday, and a resolution was adopted to proceed to a foreclosure, in consequence of the interest not having been paid. The following committee was appointed to carry out the resolution: G. H. Mumford, O. H. Palmer, H. W. Sibley, Eugene Kelly, Adrian Iselin, L. Tuckerman, and John H. Fisher.

PRIVILEGES OF THE PAUPER ACT.

Joseph Kindall, who was convicted before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, and sentenced to pay a fine of $250 for sending obscene matter through the mails, came before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and asked for his discharge under the Pauper act of 1872. He showed that he had no means to pay the fine, and that the thirty days prescribed by the statute had passed. Consequently he was discharged.

A NURSE REWARDED.

In the case of Mrs. Mary White against the executors of Capt. Richard Adams, tried in the Brooklyn City Court, wherein the plaintiff sued for $7,000 as a compensation for services rendered the deceased, whom she nursed for nearly five years without fee or reward, the jury rendered a verdict of $6,800 in her favor. This amount is $1,100 in excess of the sum awarded the plaintiff on the previous trial.

CONVENTION OF IRISH SOCIETIES.

A meeting of the Convention of Irish Societies took place last evening at Hibernian Hall, No. 28 Prince street, at which there was a large attendance of the delegates. The meeting was called to order by the President, Thomas Kerrigan, who stated that its object was to make the necessary preparations for the annual celebration of St. Patrick's Day by their accustomed parade. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The roll was then called, and credentials received from the following societies: St. Gabriel's, St. Vincent's, St. Anthony's, Young Men's St. James' and Old Men's St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Societies, Father Matthew Parent Societies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9, Father Matthew R. C. T. A. B. Society No. 1, St. Columba, Holy Innocents', Transfiguration, and Immaculate Conception Societies. A large number of the societies not presenting their credentials, the meeting was then adjourned until next Friday evening, to enable all the societies to have all their credentials presented.

THE SCRANTON CREDITORS.

Gen. Merwin began, at New-Haven, on Thursday, paying the creditors of the Scranton bankrupt estate the dividend declared, and paid out $141,000 before 4 o'clock. The *Journal* says: "The creditors not only received back their dividend, but also the sum of $1 25, the amount paid by them to the Register in Bankruptcy when they filed their claims. This was to many a surprise. The money was paid the Register as by law, so that he should, if the estate prove utterly worthless, receive fee and reward for his labor. The estate proving worth something, the fees of the Register are paid out of that, and the creditors receive back the money paid. There are about $75,000 in all to be disbursed, the creditors numbering 800."

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* refers to the fact that it has published an account of the killing of Capt. Mullen by his being run over by the cars at Dutchess Junction, and adds: "A remarkable instance is connected with the affair. About the time he was run over his daughter, who was asleep on the lounge at her home, started suddenly, and, rising up, exclaimed: 'Oh, mother, something has happened to father, and there goes an engine which has just run over him.' Mr. Mullen's house is close by the railroad track, south of the junction. In an hour after a gentleman entered the dwelling with the news of the Captain's horrible death."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

One of the victims of the recent train robbing in Missouri was in Springfield, Ill., a few days ago, and the *Journal* of that city says, while taking a walk through the town he caught a glimpse of Col. McLaughlin, Secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. To a friend who was with him he at once insisted that "Mac" was the man who robbed him. He declared that he especially recognized the physique of the man who took his watch and money; marked well the sharp features, and was absolutely certain that the robber and McLaughlin were identical. The stranger closely observed "Mac;" dogged his footsteps, nor ceased his attentions until he found, upon inquiry, who the gentleman he was following really was.

THE FUGITIVE JEFF.

Speaking of Jeff. Davis' flight to Europe, a Washington correspondent says: "It is reported that he said that 'either he or Foote had to leave this Continent.' Foote was obstinate, so Jeff. went. On better authority we gather that it was the forthcoming book of Gen. Joe Johnston's which drove Jeff. to embark and seek pastures new. It is said that Gen. Joe Johnston allowed the most severe chapter in his manuscript to be expunged, but from what those say who have read many of the proof-sheets of the forthcoming work, it is pretty heavy on the absconding Jeff., and will stamp Gen. Joe Johnston as rather an unfeeling iconoclast who will tell the truth. But, as an unreconstructed Confederate asks, 'why is he going to tell it?'"

THE COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

On the application of Isaac H. Bailey, Receiver of the Commonwealth National Bank, Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday granted an order authorizing him to sell the banking-house and the real estate of the establishment for the benefit of its creditors.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—Cattle firm; receipts, 1,200 head; market fairly active; sales of fair to good at $4 75@$5 10; choice at $5 25@$5 75; extra, $5 80 @$5 90; good corn-fed Texans at $4 50@$4 60; shipments, 2,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; good to choice firm, and a shade higher; sales at $5 30@$5 90; good to choice extra at $5 85; medium to fair at $4 90 @$5 25; pens full of poor Hogs, which are unsalable; offered at $4 50@$4 75; shipments, 5,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; good grades steady; sales fair to choice at $5 25@$5 90; shipments, 2,000.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 13.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 45c. Resin dull at $2 10 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 20 for Hard, and $3 20 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—R. Carpenter, Sir Keith Jackson, Bart., Gen. Schallze, F. E. Lecompt, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, Miss Watmongh, Mr. and Mrs. Stibbins, Mrs. Bartlett, two Misses Bartlett, Mr. Penniman, G. H. Tulnee, J. P. Donnelly, J. Smith, J. H. Whitney, Mr. Irwin, J. W. Gwinn, two Misses Nudd, H. Brown, H. C. Cook, Miss Desgardines, J. E. Dawson, W. E. Dawson, Gregory Fouster, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Johnson, R. F. Gregory, F. Amedir, Mr. Labcock, J. Watt, A. Doeneuil, C. Edmondstone, J. H. Des Rose is, S. D. Cutler, E. M. Boiill, Mr. Mayer, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Jno. Ferguson, T. Saffield, J. B. Armstrong, J. A. Graham, D. A. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Reeder, Mr. Nathan, E. W. Scott, Mrs. Galsir, G. M. Baine, Mrs. Baine, R. Van Alstine, Mr. Stolesbury, Mr. Burke E. Auraldi M. Belayer, J. Rayner.

In steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool.—Mrs. P. V. Slattery, infant, and servant, Mrs. Legrand and daughter, J. H. Lewis, F. Cushing, Jos. Hartley.

In steam-ship India, from Genoa.—Mrs. Durand, Miss Durand, Miss Lena Durand, Miss Betty Durand, W. R. Martin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:56 | Sun sets.....5:38 | Moon rises..5:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:04 | Gov. Island..6:53 | Hell Gate...8:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Ships Taunton, (Br.,) Chalmers, London, &c., Barclay & Livingston; Fearless, Smith, Shanghai, for orders, Salter & Livermore.

Barks Genitore R., (Ital.,) Buasco, Glasgow, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; M. E. Chapman, Eve, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Priudsesse Alexandre, (Dan.,) Verdon, Georgetown, (Demerara,) H. Trowbridge & Son; Herzogen Anna, (Ger.,) Hauth, Trieste, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Carl XV., (Norw.,) Nielsen, Bristol, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Jaboatoa, (Braz.,) De Cunha, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Daphne, Watts, Sagua la Grande, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. White Wing, Williams, St. Thomas, W. I., Peniston & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Jan. 31, via Queenstown Feb. 1, with mdse. and 146 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Feb. 9, at 7:30 P. M., lat. 42 08, lon. 57 28, exchanged signals with a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 11th, at 5 P. M., 320 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer showing Code R. D. P. M., bound E.; same date, at 5:45 P. M., 315 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Harris, Messina Jan. 12, Palermo 15th, Valencia 23d, Malaga 24th, and Gibraltar 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Jan 31, via Moville Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Feb 10, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London Dec. 20, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. No date, spoke ship Nautilus, (Br.,) from Antwerp, for Philadelphia.

Ship Colorado, Ingraham, Havre 36 ds., in ballast to master. Feb. 9, lat 36 35, lon. 69 50, spoke brig Alice, (Br.,) hence for Kingston.

Ship Blue Jacket, Crozier, Liverpool Dec. 10, via Savanna Feb. 1, in ballast to Charles R. Green.

Ship City of Amoy, (of Glasgow,) Laing, Calcutta, Oct. 22, with mdse. to John D. Wood & Co.

Bark James A. Borland, Baker, Leghorn Dec. 20, with mdse. to Jas. Borland & Co.

Bark Chinaman, (of London,) McKenzie, Hong Kong Sept. 29, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Bark Gissnor, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Dec. 8, with mdse. and 209 passengers to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Morro Castle, Jewett, Yokohama Oct. 15, with teas to E. W. Corlies—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Dec. 7, lat. 22 48 S., lon. 54 55 E., spoke bark Adelaide, from Amoy for New-York; Jan. 12, lat. 2 20 S., lon. 30 45 W., ship Narnix de St. Algonda, (Belg.,) steering S.

Bark Acadia, (of Boston,) Anderson, Las Tunas 24 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser.

Brig Veteran, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Hudson, Para 30 ds., with rubber, bark, and 7 passengers to Francis Moran. Feb. 7, Chincoteague bearing N. W. 25 miles, spoke ship New Era, (of Boston,) from Savannah, for New-York, and was supplied with some provisions from her.

Bark Condor, (Swed.,) Egge, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to C. M. Fry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Feb. 11, lat. 27, lon. 74, spoke brig G. W. Chase, hence for Matanzas.

Bark Cottardin, (Ital.,) Chissico, London 53 ds., in ballast to F. Dassari.

Bark Credo, (Norw.,) Peterson, Truro 66 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mexican, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Sydney, C. B., 27 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Bark Fratella Doge, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Newcastle 73 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Venus, (Norw.,) Olsen, Gloucester, Eng., 40 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Henrietta, (Ger.,) Von Hagen, Bremen 45 ds., in ballast to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Nicolina, (Ital.,) Enrigo, Liverpool 78 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig James Batchford, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Carthagena, via Charleston, 9 ds., with cocoanuts to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig B. P. Sherwood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newcomb, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and melado to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Brig Vitesse, (Belg.,) Bockaert, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Moro & Co.—vessel to Jacob Schmidt.

Brig Manlius, (of Nassau,) Nichols, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Chas. Dennis, (of Rockland, Me.,) Blanchard, Caibarien 16 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co. Nov. 12, James Welsh, a seaman, a native of St. John, N. B., aged 28 years, was washed overboard and lost.

Brig Union, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tufts, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar, melado, &c., to Commercial Warehouse Co.

Brig Alice Tarleton, Tucker, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Wm. Nash, (Br.,) Chariton, Havana 22 ds., with sugar and old iron to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Nellie Husted, Davis, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Brig Cairo, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Urquhart, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Pedro, Bahrs, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to John Zittlosen.

Brig Bams, (Norw.,) Isefler, Palermo 48 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Anna M. Knight, Davis, New-Orleans 20 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Brig Balaer, Bahn, San Blas 29 ds., with cocoa-nuts and ivory-nuts to G. Wessels.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, Minatitlan, Mexico, 30 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Theodore Victor & Sons.

Schr. Light of the East, (of Boston,) Harper, Aux Cayes 16 ds., with logwood and Coffee to Kunhardt & Co. Feb. 14, lat. 25 24, lon. 74 14, signaled a bark steering N. showing a white flag with two black balls in the centre.

Schr. Mary S. Hunt, (of Grenada,) Simmons, Grenada 30 ds., with logwood and old iron to Reeves, Osborn & Co.

Schr. Lemoine, (of Boston,) King, Rio Janerio Dec. 12, via Hampton Roads Feb. 4, with coffee to William Von Sachs. Dec. 1, W. S. Hopkins, First Officer, of Eden, Me., aged twenty-five years, fell down the main hatch, and was instantly killed.

Schr. C. W. Holt, (of Boston,) Delay, Demerara Dec. 2, via Hampton Roads Feb. 5, with sugar to J. Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Jan. 31, lat. 36, lon. 75, spoke schr. W. S. Scull, from Philadelphia, for Key West; same date, &c., saw brig Woodland, steering S.

Schr. Flora M. Crowley, (of Harrington,) Crowley, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Enterprise, Strout, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. A. F. Whitney, (of Thomaston,) Marster, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. A. P. Emerson, (of Orland, Me.,) Emerson, Tuspan, Mex., 27 ds., with cedar to L. Brandies & Co.

Schr. John Atwood, (of Provincetown,) Chase, Inagua 11 ds., with salt to H. Becker & Co.

Schr. Flora Condon, Condon, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger & Russell.

Schr. Race Horse, Bryan, Ragged Island 14 ds., with salt to J. B. Brown—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. Souvenir, for New-York, ready to sail.

Schr. Edward Burnett, (of Newburyport,) Taylor, Para 28 ds., with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Feb. 11, passed U. S. steam-ship Juniata and monitor Dictator, bound S.

Schr. Harry White, Hopkins, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to C. Fairchild.

Schr. L. P. Mallory, Stetson, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to J. W. Russell.

Schr. John W. Hall, Jr., Gheen, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.

Schr. Storm Petrel, Haskell, Apalachicola 19 ds., with lumber to A. G. Brown—vessel to Snow & Richardson.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.; fog with rain.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—Arr. steamers Nestorian, from Liverpool; Liberty, from New-Orleans; Sea Gull, from Charleston; Blackstone, from Boston; D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; Josephine Thompson, from New-York, and Wm. Whildin, from Philadelphia; barks Ocean Gem, from Liverpool, and Marco Polo, from Cork; schrs. Mollie, from Charleston; China, from Wilmington, N. C.; F. H. Odiorne, from Boston, and John H. Perry, from Providence.

Cld. steamers McClellan, for Providence; Octarora, for New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; bark Ada Carter, for Martinique; brig C. M. Goodrich, for the West Indies; schrs. Resolute, for San Andreas; E. & L. Cordery, for Boston, and R. W. Huddell, for Jersey City.

Sld. bark Johann Ludwig, for Cork.

BATH, Me., Feb. 13.—Sld., to-day, schrs. Agnes, for Richmond, with ice from the Arctic Ice Co., as freight, at $2 per ton; Armida C. Hall, for Norfolk, with ice from the same co., as freight, at $1 25 per ton.

In port, loading, schrs. Satilla, with ice from the same co., for Norfolk, freight $1 25 per ton; Charles F. Sampson, for New-York, with ice, by J. H. Robinson, freight $1 25 per ton.

Arr. schrs. Rising Sun, from Nauticake River, Md., with a ship's frame for W. V. Moses & Son; Billy S. Simmons, from Savannah, with yellow pine to J. D. Robinson.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia; barks S. B. Hale, from Buenos Ayres; Albert, from Malaga; Kate Williams, from Fayal; Success, from Gefle; brigs Aristos, from Surinam; Novelty, from Cardenas; Ella, from St. Martin's; Mary G. Haskell, from Pascagoula; Mary E. Thompson, from Brunswick; schr. Eben Fisher, from Cienfuegos; Timothy Field, from Santa Cruz, Cuba.

Arr. steamers Seminole, from Savannah, and Gen. Whitney, from New-York.

BELFAST, Me., Feb. 13.—The schr. A. Hayford, reported as missing, unexpectedly arr. to-day, having been blown off the coast. Also arr. schr. Ella May, of Provincetown, (23 ds.,) from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 13.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; bark Elvira, from Havana; schrs. J. W. Wilson, from Cedar Keys, for New-York, leaking, and Laura E. Messer, for Weymouth.

Cld. barks Undaunted, for Liverpool; Laurits, for Amsterdam; brig Hebe, for Queenstown.

Sld. schrs. A. J. Bentley, for New-Haven; Governor Burton, for Providence, and D. V. Strautter, for Georgetown, D. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 13.—Passed in for Baltimore: Barks Adelaide, from Rio; Manilton, from Cardenas; brig E. McLeod; a schr. with fruit and a bark from Charleston, names not known. The brig Torrent, from Havana, returned to the Roads, wind being ahead.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 13.—Cld. barks Pridlief, for Bremen; Vision and Lemento, (?) for Cork; schrs. Hudson, for Boston, and Mary Freeland, for New-York.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—A telegram from Aspinwall, via Jamaica, announces the arrival at Aspinwall of the steamer Acapulco, from New-York, and the departure from Panama, on the 5th, of the steamer Constitution, for San Francisco.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—The steamer Cuba, from New-York, arr. this morning.

Also, arr. to-day bark Brothers, from Portland.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 13.—The United States steam-frigate Powhatan and the wrecking steamer Lackawanna, with about forty schooners, remain here. Among them are the schrs. Mary G. Fisher, H. P. Simmons, M. E. Rayard, C. P. Lelsey, J. S. Ivans, and Thos. G. Benton, all from Virginia, for New-York, and schr. E. Tilton, from Galveston, for Providence; also, schr. Sandy Hook, for New-York, and a schooner from Mobile, for Bath, Me.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—Cld. steam-ships General Meade and George Washington, for New-York; barks Ragna, for Liverpool; Ebenezer, for Genoa; Thos. Cochrane, for Havre; Constance, for Malaga; schr. Jno. T. Kranz, for Antwerp.

Arr. at the passes, steamer Knickerbocker, from New-York; schrs. G. S. Bragdon, from Boston, and C. H. Lawrence, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 12.—Arr. schrs. Prescott, Haseltine, from Jacksonville, (9 ds.,) for Boston; Helen G. King, Weehawken, for do.; Com. Kearney, New-York, for do.; Nellie Grant, Brashear City (29 ds.,) for Portsmouth; Freddie Walton, Newcastle, Del., for Portland; Alice P. Higgins, Benjamin Oliver, H. Atwood, Mollie Porter, and Dictator, Boston, for Virginia.

Passed by, schr. Lizzie D. Baker, Virginia, for Boston. Wind variable and light; clear; sunset calm.

13th—9 A. M.—Arr. schrs. William A. Gibson, (Br.,) Cienfuegos, (28th ult.,) for St. John, N. B., (lost fore-boom;) Ella, Portland, for Philadelphia; Florence V. Turner, New-York, for Rockland.

Sld. schrs. L. A. Burnham, Alice P. Higgins, Benjamin Oliver, H. Atwood, Mollie Porter, Dictator, and Florida. Wind southeasterly; cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Sld. for the United States, Freyr, George Booth, S. J. Bogart, O. Macpherson, Daisy, Abigail, Vesta, Ottawa, Stella, Crown Prince, and Rhine.

Arr. out from the United States on the 12th inst., Jason, Sea Spray, Bessie Parker, and Robert Godfrey.

Arr. out from the United States on the 13th inst., Cleopatra, Serug, Concordia, and Nescio.

Also arr. out from the United States, Favorita, Nuovo, and Achille.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 13.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Hains, from New-York, Feb. 4, and the National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Jan. 31, both for Liverpool, arr. here this morning, the former at 9 o'clock.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels sld. to-day for New-York.

MOVILLE, Feb. 13.—The Anchor Line steam-ships Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York Jan. 29, and Anglia, Capt. Small, from New-York, Jan. 31, both for Glasgow, have arrived in this harbor.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 13.—The North-German Lloyd's steam-ship Donau, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York Jan. 31, for Bremen, touched here to-day.

The best Illuminator in the market is Devoe's Brilliant Oil, which does not crust the wick, nor smoke, nor smell, and is always uniform in quality. If the oil you are now using does not give you complete satisfaction, try this brand. If you are using common Kerosene, do not expose your life to the risk of an explosion one moment longer, but get

DEVOE'S

-Brilliant-

OIL,

which is safe beyond all chance. We also call particular attention to the Patent Faucet-Nozzle Cans, in which the oil is put up, each being furnished with a perfect Faucet, ready for use, from which the oil may be drawn directly into the lamp, without loss of oil and without lifting the can. For sale by dealers generally, and by the Devoe Manufacturing Co., 117 Fulton street, New York.

Twenty-third Annual Report OF THE

MANHATTAN

Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW-YORK,

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,

JAN. 1, 1874.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1873.

For Premiums, extra Premiums, &c.	$1,596,318 27	
For Interest	531,752 78	
For Interest, &c., accrued	265,101 01	
		$2,393,172 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Claims by Death on Policies and Payment of Annuities	$679,187 16	
Paid for Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Interest on Dividend	494,072 19	
Total Amount returned to Policy-holders	$1,173,259 35	
Paid for Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, and Commissions	313,677 93	
		$1,486,937 28

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, Trust Co., and on hand	$356,580 33	
Bonds and Mortgages, and interest accrued on same	4,355,426 08	
Loans on Policies in force	2,299,623 00	
United States and New-York State Stocks	726,555 58	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	570,733 56	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds, (market value of the Securities, $844,257)	629,350 00	
Interest due to date, and all other property	70,593 83	
Gross Assets		$9,009,462 33
Reserve required for all policies in force, Carlisle 4 per cent	$6,880,151 84	
Claims by death not yet due	264,970 00	
Dividends unpaid and all other liability	197,763 54	
		7,342,835 38

Undivided Surplus - - $1,665,626 95

The Manhattan invites a comparison with other Companies as to the following particulars:

1. The large Proportion of its Assets to Liabilities.
2. The small Ratio of Expenses to Income.
3. Care in the Selection of Risks.
4. Prudence and Skill of Administration.
5. Justice and Liberality in the Payment of Losses and Dividends.
6. The even and uninterrupted success of its operations for a quarter of a century.

PRESIDENT, HENRY STOKES. VICE PRESIDENT, C. Y. WEMPLE.
SECRETARY, J. L. HALSEY. ACTUARY, S. N. STEBBINS.

Borden's Extract of Beef

Medal and Diploma, American Institute Fair, 1873.
Medal and Diploma, Kings County Industrial Fair, 1873.

This extract makes a most delicious soup, which retains all the fine flavor of the meat and costs less than one-half that made from butcher's meat. It is entirely free from burnt taste or smell and possesses the great advantage of being made directly into soup at a moment's notice.

Invaluable in the sick-room and costs much less than any other Beef Extract.

Put up in four-ounce or eight-ounce cans. For sale by grocers and druggists generally, and at office of the Company. For particulars send for circular to
BORDEN MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY,
Nos. 60, 62, and 64 Park place, New-York.

VALENTINES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

A. J. FISHER,

No. 98 Nassau st.

FINEST STOCK

VALENTINES.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL BARTON and HARRY ALLEN, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, corner of Nassau street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES E. HALSEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant lady; no objection to the country; best references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE: A series of Sunday Lectures on the Relation of Natural and Revealed Religion, or the Truths Revealed in Nature and Scripture. By JOSEPH LE CONTE, Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1874.

The history of this little volume will, in some measure, indicate its character. Before proceeding to California, Prof. Le Conte held a position in the University of South Carolina. There he formed a Bible-class among young men who were studying the natural sciences, but as the numbers increased he found it expedient to substitute, for the familiar talk which he had been accustomed to give them on Sundays, a more elaborate form of unwritten lectures. These proved so highly successful that on his removal to California he repeated the experiment, and, at the request of some gentlemen there, verbatim reports were taken, the publication of which forms the work before us. From this it may be gleaned that, although the author is especially devoted to scientific pursuits, the tendency of these lectures is not to encourage materialism. It is necessary to allude particularly to this because of the too prevalent notion that science and materialism are intimately connected, a notion, however, which Mr. Le Conte has done something to remove. For in every page of his remarks there is much stronger evidence of the spirit of the Christian teacher than of the merely scientific investigator. Probably the author will think this the highest compliment we can pay him, and he may be right in that opinion, since it is the indorsement of his own success in the purpose he has in view. We may, however, go a step further, and express the satisfaction with which we have read the book as a philosophical exposition of certain Christian truths. It is not controversial. The subject is treated in a manner absolutely free from the stimulus to antagonistic suggestions, and marked with much earnestness and modesty. On the other hand, propositions that have arisen out of scientific development are very carefully avoided, or, at least, so cautiously approached, and so tenderly dealt with, that they assume a very insignificant place in the argument. It is for this reason that we pronounce the work rather a piece of philosophical reasoning than an attempt to dispute the charges which skeptics have brought forward.

It comprises, altogether, nineteen lectures. Of these, the first thirteen relate to the nature, personality, and attributes of Deity; to the unity and trinity of Deity, and to certain first principles of morality, such as Truth, Justice, Love, Holiness, Freedom. Acknowledging the diverse teachings of geology on the one hand and Genesis on the other, and admitting that the diversity has been very nearly if not quite cleared away, he points out that other difficulties have immediately arisen—such as questions of the universality of the deluge, the unity of the human race, the antiquity of man, the origin of species. Arguing thence that if he were to succeed in answering these, other points of a similar kind would instantly be brought forward, he concludes that it is not worth while to attempt to explain them, and then proceeds to tell us that he would rather adjust, if possible, the general relations of science and theology. It must be allowed that any attempt to show that the two have the same general end and effect is to be commended, and more especially when it is done with the success that has attended Mr. Le Conte in this instance, but it must also be made clear that the reader, who would take up this work expecting to find special propositions grappled with, will be disappointed, although, if he reads on, the disappointment will be more than compensated by the effective manner in which the author treats the subject as defined by himself.

He puts the matter on its right basis when he expresses a belief that much of the difficulty and distress which many feel in regard to the discordance between science and religious belief is wholly fictitious, having its origin not in the nature of the subject itself, but in the irrelevant matter, which has been accumulated round the subject by bigotry on the one side, by conceit and vanity on the other, and by misconceptions on both sides. He defines and illustrates this with much clearness and force, successively showing the various general arguments that have been from time to time put forth, and finally asserting the essential position of the Scripture record. The Scriptures were not intended to teach science; the first chapter of Genesis was never intended to teach geology; it was not intended to teach us the history of the earth, or anything which is clearly recorded in nature. If, then, we ask why the Scripture touched upon the subject at all the answer is plain; for the great moral truths contained—truths which lie at the foundation of all true religion, and which strike directly at the root of certain prevailing forms of error in philosophy and in popular religion. It asserts, for instance, that God in the beginning created cosmical matter, in opposition to the doctrine of pantheism. It teaches that God is the former of cosmical matter, the ordainer of the laws of the universe, of the order and beauty of the cosmos, in opposition to that other form of error—materialism. And lastly it teaches that God was the former of the universe according to an unchangeable plan carried out through all time and culminating in man, in opposition to the ordinary heathen ideas of the capriciousness and fickleness of the gods.

We have said enough to indicate the general nature of a work which in its entirety is worthy of much commendation. It comes before the public at a time when such books are much needed, and wherever read it cannot fail to exercise a most favorable influence in rightly directing the popular thought.

AMONG OUR SAILORS. By J. GREY JEWELL, M. D., late United States Consul, Singapore. With an appendix containing extracts from the laws and Consular regulations governing the United States merchant-service. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1874.

It is very seldom that we meet with a book which is more useful, and withal more interesting, than this. The condition of our sailors, the hardships, often amounting to cruelties and oppressions, which they undergo, the relations subsisting between ordinary seamen and a ship's officers, form an important chapter in the life of one of the most valuable sections of the people. The peculiar circumstances that surround the life of a sailor, his ignorance of the means of obtaining redress, and the short time that he usually remains on shore, deprive him of the opportunity, afforded to most other persons, of submitting his grievances openly to the world. Dr. Jewell has, therefore, done a good work in taking up a cause which, for these and other reasons, has too long been left unnoticed. It is a work which, so far as we are aware, has never before been attempted in this country; but it has fallen, at last, into efficient hands, and the result is a book that should be read by every one who has the interests of the American mercantile marine at heart. The author says, in his preface: "The relations which exist between officers and seamen are scandalous; there are good and bad men on the sides of both seamen and ship-owners, but the bad prevail by a fearful majority, and through an exposure of the existing evils I hope to awaken some practical interest among my countrymen for the benefit of both classes." A long practical experience has given Dr. Jewell ample qualification for the duty he has undertaken; and while, by a clear explanation of the laws, some of which he has either in whole or in part added in the shape of an appendix, he has furnished a valuable manual for the sea-faring community, he has also, by the vivid narrative of facts and the accumulation of much minute detail, supplied a most interesting book to the general reader. He thoroughly exposes the exactions and tricks of ship-owners and underwriters, and the hardships too often imposed by them upon ship masters—and in the opening passages of his first chapter proves how the abuses and cruelties to which sailors are subjected are rapidly diminishing their numbers in American ships, even although the requirements of commerce are every day increasing the demand for men. Until recently the laws of the United States required that two-thirds of the crew of any ship or vessel belonging to the United States should be citizens thereof. But American citizens are not to be had, and he tells us that in consequence, during his experience abroad, he never knew "one American vessel two-thirds of whose crew were citizens of the States." None but foreign sailors would tolerate the abuse to which they are subjected by the ship's officers, and as they consented to do so only on condition of receiving additional wages, the evil thus finally falls back upon the owners, who have to pay for the illegal and cruel acts of their officers. In this way it clearly must be to the interest of the merchant to stop such proceedings; and it is fully within his control to do so if he will but insist that his authority shall be exercised.

Means of redress for acts of cruelty or ill-usage are much more nearly within reach of sailors in the States Marine Courts than under Federal laws. In many cases where the attempt to establish a criminal charge in the Federal Court has failed, there has been no difficulty whatever in obtaining damages by civil suit in a Marine Court. But public attention has been more prominently drawn of late to the injustice to which sailors are subjected on shore than to the cruelties that they undergo at sea. The mode of shipping seamen hitherto followed is vigorously described by Dr. Jewell, who denounces in strong, but none too strong, terms the outrages perpetrated by the keepers of low lodging-houses, who constituted themselves shipping masters. He anticipates much good to result from the act of Congress of June 7, 1872, if faithfully adhered to and carried out; but he considers that it should have gone further so as to entirely repeal the act approved March 3, 1835, and to enact severe penalties for all Captains or mates who abuse their men. Until this is done, he is of opinion that American commerce will continue to suffer for the want of native-born sailors, and by the necessity for paying higher wages to foreigners. The law should be rendered more simple and easy of access. The evidence of sailors, under existing conditions, is frequently set aside by the influence of interested persons, and yet it is very frequently the only evidence that can be procured. To remedy this it is suggested that the law covering all cases of cruelty, insufficiency of food, &c., should be amended, so that the evidence of sailors taken on the first examination could be used against the accused, thereby dispensing with the personal presence of the accuser. In that case, it is believed that more convictions would result. "One thing," says Dr. Jewell, "is certain—American seamen are suffering horrible cruelties; and it is absolutely necessary that some more stringent measures should be adopted by the United States Government to put a stop to the hideous reign of terror now ruling the decks of our sea-going vessels, by which a sailor's life is made one of continual torture and insecurity."

Comparing the American Navy with those of other powers some striking results are arrived at. "Our navy has cost nearly three times as much as any other navy in the world, and is at the same time the least competent navy of any first-class nation. These facts prove very conclusively that the money of the people has been squandered by villainous officials, mostly of the civil service, in naval jobbery. Enormous sums have been expended in corrupt contracts to build a large number of vessels, which, after being finished, are found to be utterly worthless for naval warfare; indeed some are never to be finished, being abandoned by the Government after hundreds of thousands of dollars are laid out upon them." Such is the form in which Mr. Jewell brings one main accusation against the navy. But we must make one more extract. He tells us that "every vessel in the United States Navy costs the American people on an average at the present time $138,944 per year, while the average cost of each vessel in the British Navy is only $69,000 per year. Every ton in the tonnage of the United States Navy costs $151 10 per year, while the average cost of the tonnage of the British Navy is only $72 66 per year. To keep the United States Navy afloat costs $600 per man per year; but the British Navy is kept in most excellent condition at the rate of $60 per man per year, or one-tenth the cost of ours. If our navy were managed as economically as the navy of Great Britain it would be kept in splendid condition for $480,000 per year instead of the enormous sum of $6,975,000 which it now costs."

The German Navy, although very limited, and having only one Admiral, is still more economically managed, but the pay of the officers and men is very small, as compared with that of the British Navy, and still smaller when compared with some grades in our own.

It is highly probably that some of the positions assumed by Dr. Jewell are liable to attack, but he has certainly made out a very strong case, and one which it will be extremely difficult to answer.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM. Vol. I. Published under the auspices of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. New-York: G. W. JOHNSTON.

We are glad to be able to draw attention to the completion of the first and the beginning of the second volume of this very necessary work. It should be in the hands of everybody. The object of it, we need hardly say, is identical with the objects of that society under whose auspices it is issued, and which are sufficiently well understood, although we fear not as adequately appreciated. There is very much interesting and instructive reading matter in *The Animal Kingdom*, all intended to lead to better treatment of the animals around us. In the latest number before us we find a quotation from Henry Ward Beecher, who seems astonished at the remark made by Mr. Bergh before the Liberal Club of New-York, when he said that he would not venture to express an opinion as to "whether animals would survive another life or not, although their prospects for immortality are good." Mr. Beecher seems startled, and thinks that such a statement would "make Cuvier or Owen and Huxley stare." There is, however, no novelty in the suggestion. One of the Foundation Fellows of the London Anthropological Society, in an essay published some years ago, expressed a similar view. It is also a sentiment that was very decidedly entertained by Bishop Butler, and by many others in both the present and past generations. Owen and Huxley, then, will not have their senses shocked as Mr. Beecher's seem to have been. We mention this incidentally, for no exception can be taken to the manner in which this humane publication is conducted. It has an excellent purpose, and cannot be too well known. As affording a collection of curious anecdotes, if for no other reason, it should be supported, but in its higher functions it commends itself strongly to the whole community.

FAVORITE HYMNS IN THEIR ORIGINAL FORM. Selected and verified by WILLIAM LEONARD GAGE. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co. 1874.

The author informs us that the volume before us is the fruit of his own curiosity—the desire to know how far the changes that have from time to time been made in some of the most favorite hymns extend, and whether they are mutilations or improvements. The idea is so good that we should like to have seen it carried further. Mr. Gage has made a good selection, but a limited one. There is a large number of hymns that might very appropriately and usefully have been included, but of which no mention appears. To facilitate comparison, it might also have been convenient to print the modern and the original versions in parallel columns, or at least to indicate by some means to the general reader wherein the changes consist. The early copies, too, it would be well to render in their original forms, more especially where examples of some antiquity are taken, thus retaining all ancient features of syntax and spelling. This would necessarily have increased the size of the volume, and, as Mr. Gage will doubtless be ready to remind us, also the magnitude of the undertaking. But the value would have been enhanced to a degree which, in our judgment, would have more than compensated for that objection. In the absence, however, of such a complete work as our suggestion indicates, we must be content that the design has thus far been well begun. We can commend this effort of Mr. Gage with some confidence, and if it should reach that degree of success which it deserves, he will have the better encouragement to make a second edition more complete.

HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, from the Apostolic Age to the Reformation, A. D. 64—1517. By JAMES C. ROBERTSON, M. A., Canon of Canterbury, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Kings College, London. New and revised edition. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & Co. 1874.

To the impartial thinker the subject matter of Mr. Robertson's work must commend itself. The only question upon which any doubt can arise is as to whether Mr. Robertson is an historian upon whom dependence may be placed. This has been amply set at rest by the highest authorities in the Church. The first edition of Mr. Robertson's work has become a work of the highest acceptability. It was published in four large volumes, and received the most brilliant success. The present edition is in more convenient form, revised at the latest date, and is to be completed in eight volumes, one of which will be issued every three months. Mr. Robertson is a scholar of high attainments, a laborious worker, and an impartial historian. In the preparation of this great work he ransacked every source where it seemed at all reasonable to expect that some information might be procured. The present volume, beginning with the condition of the Christian Church in the time of Nero, brings us down to the fourth century, when episcopal influence grew into importance, when monasticism began to develop itself, and when the celibacy of the clergy proposed at the Council of Nicæa, but defeated through the opposition of an Egyptian Bishop, was maintained in the Western Church, and ultimately became a principle of that section of Christendom. The work is a model of historical accuracy, completeness, and research, and the value is yet further enhanced by a perspicuous and genial style, which renders it as interesting as it is useful.

MY NOVEL; OR, VARIETIES IN ENGLISH LIFE. By "PISISTRATUS CAXTON"—SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. 2 vols. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1874.

This is the latest issue of the series of Lord Lytton's works now being published by the Messrs. Lippincott. It is a handsome edition in all respects, and well worth the attention of purchasers of these standard novels.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Lippincott's Magazine. Vol. 12.
United States Circuit Court Reports. Vol. 2. Davenport, Iowa: Day, Egbert & Fidlar.
American Cyclopædia. Vol. 4. D. Appleton & Co.
Barnes' Notes on the Epistles of Paul. Harper & Brothers.
School Composition. Harper & Brothers.
The Moonstone. Harper & Brothers.
The Dead Alive. Shepard & Gill.
Harry Heathcote of Gaugol. Harper & Brothers.
The Wetherel Affair. Sheldon & Co.
What Will He Do With It. 2 vols. J. B. Lippincott & Co.
A Lily Among Thorns. E. P. Dutton & Co.

FAMILY MARKETING.

The following were the retail quotations in Washington Market yesterday, and vary but slightly from those given in last week's report:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, ℔.	35@ ..	Loin, ℔.	$ 14@ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔.	25@26	Pigs'Tongues, ℔.	10@ ..
Round Steak	22@ ..	Beef Tongues, ℔.	1 00@1 25
Stewing pieces	12@15	Bacon, ℔.	15@ ..
Suet	10@ ..	Tripe, ℔.	8@ ..
Mutton hind q'rs	15@18	Lard, ℔.	14@ 15
Mutton Chops	20@22	Smoked Beef, ℔.	25@ ..
Pickled Hams	15@ ..	Smoked Hams, ℔.	15@ ..

FISH.

Salmon, ℔.	35@40	Pickerel	15@20
Codfish	12@ ..	Salmon Trout	14@18
Fresh Shad, piece	50@ ..	Fresh Mackerel, ℔.	20@25
Halibut, ℔.	20@25	Smelts, ℔.	18@20
Perch	10@12	Striped Bass, ℔.	18@30
Sunfish	10@ ..	Frostfish, ℔.	10@ ..
Whitefish	18@ ..	Blackfish, ℔.	12@16
Bluefish	15@18	Eels, ℔.	20@ ..
Flounders	12@ ..	Carp, ℔.	15@20
Black Bass	15@20		

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, ℔.	18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@2 00
Dried Cod, ℔.	10@ ..		
Smoked Salmon, ℔.	20@ ..	Oysters, small, gallon	75@1 00
Smoked Eels, ℔.	25@ ..		
Smoked California Salmon, ℔.	18@20	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔.	20@25	Soft-sh'l Clams gallon	40@ 80
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Soft-sh'l Crabs, doz.	50@ ...
Pickled Lobsters, each	25@ ..	Hard-sh'l Crabs doz.	50@ 75
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..		
Freische Buecklinge, each	6@ ..		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ℔.	$ 16@$ 20	Prime Wild Turkey, ℔.	$ 18@$ 22
Spring Chickens	18@ 23	Partridge, pair	1 00@1 25
Philadelphia Turkey	18@ 22	Geese, ℔.	15@ 18
Common Turkey	15@ 18	Pigeon, doz	1 75@2 50
Tamed Squab, doz.	4 00@4 50	Flight Pig., doz.	1 75@2 50
Rabbits, pair	50@ 65	Grouse, pair	80@ 90
		Quail, doz	3 00@3 50

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, hf. peck	$ 20 @$ 25	Parsley, b'ch	$ 10 @$ 15
Potatoes	20 @ 25	Celery, b'ch.	15 @ 20
Potatoes, bu.	1 25 @	Oni'ns, hf. pk	40 @ 60
Sweet Potatoes, peck	1 00 @	Onions, qt.	10 @ ....
Squashes, ℔.	5½@ 6½	Lettuce, hd.	10 @ 18
Thyme, b'ch.	3 @	Beets, bunch	6 @ ....
Cabbage, hd.	10 @ 15	New Carrots	6 @ ....
Leeks, b'nch.	8 @ 12	Sage, bunch.	4 @ ....
		Water-cresses, bunch.	10 @ ....

FRUITS.

Pears, dozen	$1 50@$1 75	Filberts, ℔.	25@ ..
Apples, bbl.	4 75@ 5 00	Prunnells, ℔.	25@ ..
Apples, bkt.	1 50@ 1 75	Seedless	20@ ..
Apples, h. pk.	40@ 45	Cranb'ries, qt.	15@ 20
Honey-comb, ℔.	40@ ..	Malaga Grapes, ℔.	30@ 35
Maccaroni, ℔.	16@ 25	Prunes, new, ℔.	15@ 20
Brazil Nuts	20@ ..	New Dates, ℔.	9@ 12
English Nuts, ℔.	20@ ..	Raisins, ℔.	14@ ..
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Figs, ℔.	15@ 20
Black Walnuts, quart	10@ ..	Fox Figs	35@$1 00
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Almonds, ℔.	30@ 50
		Cocoanuts	8@ 12

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	40@43	Eggs	9 for 25 @..
Common Butter	35@40	Cheese, ₱ ℔.	15@18

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Onions, quart	20@25
Mixed Pickles, qt.	20@ ..	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	25@ ..	White Onions, qt.	25@ ..

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Davis.

Wylie vs. Hillwell: Judgment for plaintiff, with costs on demurrer, with usual leave to defendant to answer, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Benrimo vs. Congregation Shearith Israel; motion to continue injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.
Starin vs. Weisel; motion granted, and $10 costs to abide event.
McLaury vs. Miller; motion denied with $10 costs.
Opdyke vs. Proutz, Rogers vs. Justh; memorandums.
In the matter, &c., De Forest; report confirmed and order granted.
The People ex rel. Ferguson vs. Green; motion denied. See memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Flandrow et al. vs. Fargo et al.; injunction denied with $10 costs. See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

The People, &c., vs. Miller; certified copy of order of dismissal must be provided.
Seward vs. The Pullman Palace Car Company; motion denied, $10 costs. See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Clements vs. Jones; see decision with Clerk at Special Term.
Ross vs. Combes; order of reference.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Atwood vs. Lynch; extra allowance granted.

COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 16, 1874: 110½, 112, 113, 63, 116, 119, 120½, 107.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	A. & P. Tel.	18½	200	North-western	58⅞
1300	West. Un....s3.	76½	1400	do	58¾
3100	do	76½	700	do	58⅝
200	do	76⅝	800	do	58½
100	do....c.	76⅝	400	do	58⅜
100	do	76½	1400	do	58¼
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104¾	100	do	58⅜
100	Lake Shore	82¾	100	North-w'n Pref.	76
500	do	82⅝	100	Tol. & Wabash	53
600	do	82½	100	do	52¾
200	do....s3.	82⅝	100	do	52⅞
75	do	82½	200	do	53
200	do....c.	82½	400	Bos., H. & E.	1⅞
100	C., C., C. & I.	83¾	1300	do	1⅞
100	do	83½	700	do....s3.	1¾
600	Un. Pacific	35⅛	500	do	1¾
800	do	35¼	400	C., C. & I. C...s3.	32¼
100	do....c.	35⅛	200	do....c.	32⅜
100	do....s3.	35⅛	100	do....s3.	32⅛
1200	do....b3.	35¼	100	do....b3.	32⅛
1300	do	35¼	100	do	32⅛
100	Pacific Mail....c.	43¼	100	Del., L. & W.	110½
100	do....s3.	43	100	Ohio & Miss.	33⅞
100	do	43⅛	100	do....c.	33⅞
50	St. Paul	47⅜	200	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	20⅝
100	do....s3.	47½	100	do	20¼
600	do	47¼	200	do	20⅜
300	do....s3.	47¼	100	Pittsburg	89

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R....b. c. 119¾	$600	U. S. 5-20 C., '67....small. 119
2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C. 120¼	14,000	do....12. 119⅞
1,000	do....b. c. 120	1,500	do...small. 119
2,000	do 120⅜	45,000	do....b. c. 120
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 118⅞	11,000	U.S.5-20C., '68. 119½
100,000	do....12. 118⅞	10,000	U.S.5s, 10-40R. 112
500	do...small. 118¼	2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62....c. 117½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, old ex-coup.	66	400	Un. Pac...b. c. b3.	35⅜
			2600	do	35⅜
2,000	Vir. 6s, Con.	51½	2100	do....s3.	35⅜
10,000	Vir. 6s, Def.	11¾	4800	do	35½
2,000	S.C.6s, n., A.&O.	18	1200	do....b3.	35½
19,000	N.Y.Cen.7s, 1st.	104⅝	200	do	35⅜
1,000	C., P. & A., old.	99⅞	10	do	35½
1,000	do	100	100	do....b4.	35¼
1,000	Pac. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo.	98	400	do....s3.	35⅜
			500	do....b3.	35½
10,000	L. Sh. Con. C.	96½	100	N. Jer. Cen...b. c.	107¾
1,000	U.P.RR.1st.b.c.	86¼	200	do	107¼
2,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	83	100	Erie R....b. c..c.	48½
1,000	Un. P. 10s, In.	84	120	Michigan Cen.	92¾
1,000	do	83⅞	100	C.&N.W.Pf.b. c.c.	76
9,000	B. & So. Ill. 1st.	93	200	do	76
2,000	Chi. &N.W Con.	93	100	do....b3.	76
5,000	C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. B.	86½	70	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	83¾
			100	do....b. c.	84¼
25,000	D., L. &W. Con.	104	50	do	84
2,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	97¾	314	do	85
3,000	Ohio&M.C.S.F.	93½	280	do	85½
1,000	Mil. & St.P.1st, La Crosse Div.	92	14	do	85¼
			100	do	85⅝
1,000	C.,C. &I.C.1st.	90¼	400	Bos., H. & E.b. c.	1⅞
4,000	C.,C.&I.C.2d.	67½	500	do	1¾
7,000	West. U. T. 7s.	96	100	do....s3.	1⅞
2,000	Ches. & O. 1st.	58	100	do	1⅞
50	Am. Exch. Bank.	109½	100	C. & R. I...b. c. b3.	108¼
41	Bank of Nor. Am.	90	100	do	108⅛
13	Shoe &Leath.B'k.	155	200	do....s5.	108¼
30	Metropolitan B'k.	128¾	100	do	108¼
10	do	129	32	do	108
100	Marip.Land&M'g.	8¼	206	Ch. M.&St.P.b. c.	47⅜
200	Un.M'gCo.ofTenn.	3½	300	do....c.	47¼
100	At. & P. Tel..b. c.	18¾	200	do	47⅜
100	do	18⅜	100	C..M.&S.P.P'f.b. c.	73¾
100	do	18½	200	T.,W.&W..b. c.s3.	53⅛
200	Am. Dis. Tel.b. c.	56	100	do....s3.	53
100	do	56¼	300	do	53
300	West. Un. Tel.b c.	76⅝	20	Del., L. & West.	110¾
1400	do	76¾	200	do....b. c.	111
100	do....b3.	76¾	100	do	110⅞
600	do	76⅝	10	do	111
100	do....s3.	76⅝	200	do....c.	111⅜
300	do	76¾	60	do	111¼
300	do....c.	76¾	2614	do	111½
200	do....s3.	76⅝	400	do....b3.	111½
200	Pac. Mail S.S.b. c.	43⅛	80	do	111⅜
100	do....b3.	43¼	41	N. Y., N. H. & H.	130
100	do	43¼	100	Morris & Essex	92¾
300	do	43⅛	122	do....b. c.	92¾
10	American Ex.	64¾	100	St.L.,K.C.&N.Pref.	33¼
100	N.Y.C.&Hud.b. c.	104¾	200	Han. & St. Jo.b. c.	81½
100	do....c.	104¾	100	H.&St.Jo.P'f..b. c.	41
80	L. Sh.&M. So.b. c.	82½	200	Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	43
25	do	82⅜	300	Oh. & Miss.b. c. c.	33⅞
200	do	82½	100	do....s3.	33⅞
100	do....b3.	82⅝	100	O. & M. Scrip.b. c.	86
300	do....b3.	82⅝	200	C.,C.&I.C.b. c. b3.	32¼
2900	do	82⅝	100	do	32¼
100	do....b10.	82⅝	200	do....b3.	32⅛
500	do....s3.	82⅝	200	do....s3.	32⅛
500	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	58½	50	do....b3.	32⅛
400	do	58⅝	100	At. & P. P'f..b. c.	20½
300	do	58¾	400	do	20¾
100	do....b3.	58¾	300	do	20½
300	do	58⅝	400	do	20⅝
900	do	58½			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

33	Del. & Hudson	118½	1300	North-westn.	58⅜
400	West. Union....c.	76¾	300	do....s3.	58⅜
200	do	76¾	100	do....b3.	58½
200	do....s3.	76⅜	100	N-west. Pf....b3.	75⅞
100	A. & P. Tel.	18½	300	do	75¾
500	do	18⅜	20	C., C., C. & I...s3.	84½
300	Pac. Mail	43¼	85	N. J. Cen.	107¼
50	do	43⅛	50	Rock Island	108¼
100	do	43⅜	200	Tol. & Wab.	52¾
100	N. Y. C. & H...b5.	104¾	100	Del., L. & W....c.	111⅜
100	Mich. Cen.	93¾	400	do....b3.	111½
100	do	92	200	do	111⅝
900	Union Pac....b3.	35½	100	do	111⅞
200	Lake Shore....c.	82⅝	300	Bost. H. & Erie	1⅞
400	do	82⅝	200	C., C. & I. C.	32⅛
200	do....s3.	82⅝	300	do....b3.	32¼
6000	Ill. C. Scp...s20.	103	200	At. & Pac. P.	20½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Mo. 6s, As. Bd.	90	700	Un. Pac..b. c. b3.	35½
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	94⅜	300	do....b15.	35½
4,000	do	94½	100	do....c.	35⅜
5,000	Un. P. 7s, L.G.	83	1200	do....s3.	35⅜
36,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	83¾	30,000	Ill. Cen. Scrip b. c....s30.	104
1,000	O. & M. Con.B.	92¼			
2,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	30¾	600	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	58⅝
8,000	Mil. & St. P.8s, 1st La Crosse Div.	92	200	do....b3.	58⅝
			100	do	58½
			100	do....s3.	58½
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100	100	do....b3.	58⅝
			100	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	75⅞
5,000	N. J. C. 1st.n.	104½	300	do....b3.	76
6,000	N.J. C. Con'vt.	101¾	100	do	76
5,000	Du. & Sioux C. 2d Div.	90	300	C.,C.,C. & Ind.b.c.	84¾
			200	do	84⅞
2,000	C. & N.W.Con. Coup. G. Bds.	86¾	240	do	85
			100	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	108¼
11	Metropol. Bank	129	100	do	108⅜
67	D. & H. Canal.b.c.	119	6	N. J. Central	107¾
100	Con. Coal of Md.	48¼	10	do	108
100	do	48⅜	100	do....b. c.	108⅜
200	Atl. & P. Tel.b. c.	18⅜	100	do	108½
100	West. Un. T..b.c.	76¾	200	do	108⅜
900	do....b3.	76⅞	170	do	108¼
1500	do	76⅞	200	Del., L. & W.	111⅞
200	do	76¾	400	do....b3.	112
100	do....c.	76⅞	3680	do....b. c.	112
1200	do	76⅞	400	do	112⅛
200	do....s3.	76¾	200	do....b3.	112¼
200	do....c.	76¾	200	do	112¼
100	do....s3.	76⅝	1200	do	112⅛
100	Amer. Dist. Tel.	56	600	do	112¼
100	Quicksilver	34⅛	400	do....b3.	112¼
75	Wells-Fargo Ex.	77	700	do	112⅛
7	Adams Ex.	98	10	C., Mil. &St.P.b.c.	47
1200	Pac. Mail...b. c.	43⅜	200	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	52⅞
300	N. Y. C. &H.R.b.c.	104¾	200	B., H. & E....b.c.	1⅞
400	Erie Railway.b. c.	48¾	25	C., Bur. & Q. b.c.	110
100	do....c	48⅝	100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	32¼
200	Harlem	130	100	do....s3.	32⅛
100	do	130⅛	200	Atl. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	20⅝
700	L. S.&M.So.b.c.b3.	82¾	500	do	20¾
100	do	82⅝	1100	do	20⅞
500	do	82½	200	do....b3.	20⅞
100	Pac. of Mo....b. c.	43	500	do	21

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$20,000	U.S.6sRg.'81. 120⅛	$1,000	U.S.5-20C.'65. 119¾
10,000	do 120	10,000	U. S. 5-20 Reg. '65....N. 118½
6,000	do....b. c. 120⅛	1,000	U.S.5-20C.'67. 120
1,000	U.S.5-20C,'62. 117½		
3,000	U.S.5-20C.'64. 119⅛		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	Con. Coal	49	13	C., C. C. & I.	85½
200	West. Union...s3.	76⅝	100	do	85⅜
300	do	76¾	100	do....b30.	85⅜
100	A. & P. Tel....s3.	18¼	50	do	85¼
100	Quicksilver	34	700	do	85⅜
100	Pacific Mail...b3.	43⅜	100	do....b30.	35½
100	do....b3.	43½	200	Rock Island...s3.	108⅛
400	do	43⅜	100	do	108¼
100	do	43¼	200	do	108⅛
200	do	43⅛	200	Tol. & Wab....b3.	52⅞
100	do....s3.	43	250	D., L. & W....b3.	112⅛
200	do	43⅛	500	do	112
200	St. Paul....s3.	47¼	300	Bos., H. & E.	1⅞
200	do	47¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	33⅞
211	N. Y. C. & H.	104¾	100	At. & Pac....b30.	21
1000	do	104⅝	200	do	20⅞
100	do....b10.	104⅝	100	do....b15.	21
700	do	104⅝	200	do	20⅞
1400	Lake Shore	82⅝	300	do	20¾
100	do	82½	100	do	20⅝
100	do	82⅜	300	do	20¾
200	do	82½	300	do....b3.	20⅞
100	do....s3.	82½	400	do	20⅞
300	Union Pacific..s3.	35⅜	100	do....b3.	21
200	do....b3.	35⅜	700	do	21
100	do	35⅜	100	C., C. & I. C....c.	32⅛
200	North-west...b3.	58⅝	500	do	32⅛
700	do	58½	100	do....b3.	33⅛
400	do....s3.	58½	100	do....s3.	32
200	do....b3.	58⅝	200	Pac. R. of Mo.b3.	43¼
100	do	58⅝	300	do	43½
1000	do	58½	500	do....b3.	43½
400	N. J. Central	108¼			

FRIDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

One or two of the leading Bankers put up the price of their Bills on London this morning to $4 85½ to the £ Sterling. This movement reacted on the Gold Room, where the sales of Gold advanced to 112¼@112⅜@112½ ₱ cent. But on the actual Cash transactions in Exchange for Saturday's steamers it was found that $4 84½@$4 85 ₱ cent. were really the extreme quotations.

The reduced speculative movement on the Stock Exchange for the last day or two caused the offerings of Money to the Stock Brokers to accumulate and to fall to 4@5 ₱ cent. per annum, on call loan. On Mercantile paper the rates are easy at 6@7 ₱ cent., prime names, and 8@9 ₱ cent. for fair signatures. Most of the good paper now making is readily accommodated at Bank at 7 ₱ cent., and on the Street at 6@7 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange was not generally active to-day. Two or three of the speculatives, like Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and North-west, attracted attention, and at about the figures of Thursday, and among the Dividend Stocks there were fresh orders for Delaware and Lackawanna, which carried up the price to the best points of the week. The Public Funds were again firm, and in the Railroad Bonds there was a well-distributed investment demand at full rates. At 3 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—FEB. 13.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120	120
American Gold	112⅛	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	104⅝	104⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	108⅛
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¼
St. Paul Common	47⅝	47¼
Ohio and Mississippi	34	34
Western Union	76⅞	76¾
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅜
Lake Shore	82⅜	82½
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛	52⅞
Harlem	130	130
North-west	58¾	58½
North-west Preferred	76¼	76
C., C. and Indiana Central	32¼	32⅛
Adams Express	98½	98½
United States Express	72	72
Wells-Fargo Express	77½	77½
American Express	64¾	65
Delaware and Lackawanna	110⅞	112
Central New-Jersey	107¾	108¼
Panama	116½	116½
St. Paul Preferred	73	73½
Erie	48½	48¾
Atlantic and Pacific	20½	20½
A. and P. Telegraph	18½	18¼

The Customs receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to $523,000.

The speech of Mr. Dawes, Chairman of Ways and Means, on yesterday, in the House of Representatives, caused some remark in the Street to-day. It seemed to be taken as conclusive against further taxation and against the increase of the Funded Stocks of the United States. If the expenditures of the Government cannot be brought within the immediate means of the Treasury, owing to the effect of the panic of last Fall, it would seem that the temporary deficiency is to be supplied in Greenbacks, the total issue of which Mr. Dawes and his Committee would fix at $400,000,000.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	119¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118⅞
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	120¼	5-20 reg., '67	119⅛
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	120
5-20 coup., '62	117½	5-20 reg., '68	119
Called Bonds, '62	113	5-20 coup., '68	119½
5-20 reg., '64	118½	10-40 reg.	112
5-20 coup., '64	119⅛	10-40 coup.	115⅜
5-20 reg., '65	118½	5s, coup., '81	113¼
5-20 coup., '65	119¾	6s, Currency	116⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118⅜		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	C.,C.,C.& I.1st7sS.F.	101¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93	Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	91	Del., L. & West. 1st.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s Subs.	88	Del., L. & West. 2d.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Del., L. & W. 7s C.	104
N. Y. Cen. 1st R.	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	95¾
N. Y. Cen. 1st C.	104⅝	T. & W. 1st St.L.D.	87½
Erie 1st Ext.	102	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	89
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	104½
Long Dock Bds.	98	Morris & Essex 2d.	99
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	102	N. J. Cen. 1st New.	104½
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds.	101	N. J. Cen. Conv.	101
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.	98	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	105
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	97½	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	97
Mich So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	98	Clev. & Pitts. C. S.F.	94
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7₱c.	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	98
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	88
Clev., P. & A. O. Bs.	99⅞	Chic. & Alton In.	98½
Clev., P. & A. N. Bs.	96	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	92
Det., M. & Tol. Bds.	93	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	81
L. Shore Div. Bds.	95¼	M. & St. P. 7sG.R.D.	88
L. Shore C. C. Bds.	96¼	M. & St.P.1stLa.C.D.	91½
L. Shore C. R. Bds.	96	M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D.	82½
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	98	M. & St. P.1st I.&D.	86
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	96⅜	M.& St. P.1st H.&D.	79½
West. Pac. Bds.	87⅛	M.& St.P.1st C.&M.	80
Union Pac. 1st. Bds.	86⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	94
Union Pac. In 10s.	83⅝	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	103	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.	67
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st B.	98	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	88½
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	78	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	82½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	99¾	Tol., P. & W. 2d.	67
Chic. & N. W. I. Bs.	97	Tol., P. & W. C. 7s.	67
Chic. & N. W. C.Bs.	93	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	100
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	100¼	Bos., H. & E. 1st.	30½
Chic. & N. W.C.G.B.	86½	B., C. R. & M.1st7sg.	55

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	Bank of the Republic	100
Manhattan	144	Bank of N. America	90
Merchants'	117¼	Irving	124
Union	132½	Metropolitan	128
City	265	Market	118
Merchants' Exchange	76	Continental	79
State of New-York	107½	Importers' & Traders'	193
Commerce	116	N. Y. National Ex.	85
Mercantile	107	Bkrs' & Brokrs' Ass.	86
Am. Exchange	109	German American	93½
Chatham	128		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 13.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100¼
City 6s, new	102¼	102⅜
Camden and Amboy	123	123¼
Pennsylvania Central	102	102¼
Reading	115	115¼
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	22¼	22½
Northern Central	38	39
Lehigh Navigation	91½	92
Lehigh Gold Loan	98	98¼

An afternoon paper states that a second memorial to Congress against the filling up of our Greenback Legal Tenders to $400,000,000 has been prepared for circulation among the Bankers of this City. When duly signed, we respectfully suggest that it had best be given a different direction at Washington from the previous petitions about returning to Specie Payments. Mr. Fenton, in the Senate, and Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, in the House, are about the poorest selection that could be made as representative men of the financial interests of this City before a Republican Congress.

We are requested to notice that Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. are *now* ready to cash at par and accrued Interest the $1,000,000 Equipment Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, due March 1.

The Illinois Central Company will pay off on or before the 1st of April $3,000,000 of the Land Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Bonds may be presented, at once, at the Office of the Company, over the Bank of Commerce.

The Adams Express Company will pay the usual Quarterly Dividend of *Two ₱ Cent.* March 2. The transfers close for this Dividend on Monday next, Feb. 16.

The American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., (the Cumberland Coal region,) will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.* March 10. The transfers close Feb. 28.

The Sterling Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable Feb. 16.

The Harlem Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, payable March 18.

Messrs. George E. Cook & Co., Insurance Scrip Brokers, No. 49 Wall street, have issued their usual yearly pamphlet report of the condition of the New-York Marine Insurance Companies, in the Scrip of which they are regular dealers. The pamphlet can be had at their office, free of charge.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,959,113; amount marketed, $4,032,137.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.—First mortgage bondholders desirous of joining for the purpose of protecting their common interest, with the foreign holders of first mortgage bonds, who are now united to the extent of over two millions dollars, are requested to communicate immediately with
HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 13, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Broom-corn, bales	44	Hides, bales	509
Ashes, pks.	27	Leather, sides	7,493
Bees-wax, pks.	10	Skins, bales	52
Cotton, bales	4,183	Oil-cake, pks.	535
Copper, bbls.	83	Pork, pks.	480
Copper, cakes	169	Beef, pks.	40
Dried Fruit, pks.	71	Cut-meats, pks.	3,031
Eggs, bbls.	1,100	Lard, pks.	918
Flour, bbls.	10,003	Lard, kegs	400
Wheat, bushels	87,340	Stearine, pks.	180
Corn, bushels	41,760	Butter, pks.	2,581
Oats, bushels	43,790	Cheese, pks.	2,131
Rye, bushels	375	Tallow, pks.	158
Malt, bushels	2,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,524
Grass-seed, bags	537	Rice, pks.	63
Beans, bbls.	519	Starch, bxs.	416
Peas, bushels	273	Tobacco, hhds.	130
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,035
Hemp, bales	25	Whisky, bbls.	1,209
Hops, bales	95	Wool, bales	37
Hides, No.	2,821		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the ship Taunton, for London—20,511 bushels Wheat, 3,686 bbls. Flour, 25 cks. Wine.

By the brig Carl XV., for Bristol—500 cases Naphtha, 200 cases Petroleum, 787 bbls. Petroleum, 770 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Genitore R., for Glasgow—39,839 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Herzogen Anna, for Trieste—2,962 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 200 bxs. Extract.

By the brig Egeratera, for Angier—7,755 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Fearless, for Shanghai—300 tons Coal, 20,000 cases Oil, 200 cases Spirits Turpentine, 38 kegs Nails, 60 Oars.

ASHES—Pots in demand at $6 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls dull and nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand falls much short of the expectations of the trade, and the market lacks the customary life and buoyancy of the early Spring movement. Yet stocks of really desirable goods are not offered with unusual urgency, and sellers are comparatively confident in their views—maintaining their prices with a fair show of firmness. The latest Boston report is of an increasing call for seasonable goods, "as distributors are learning more definitely the prospects of trade in the interior. Prices on a good many descriptions are lower than they will be later in the season, when a good many workmen will seek out-of-door employment. There is likely to be an increase in the price of leather, as the exports are not only unusually large, but the demand from abroad seems to be increasing. This condition of leather and labor is leading some of the shrewdest buyers to make larger purchases than they at first intended, and the improvement in trade is quite perceptible."

CANDLES—Have been quiet, but steady. Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—A moderate demand prevails for stock, mostly for Anthracite. Prices, unchanged. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been, very apparently, sought after since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@16c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Granada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Very dull throughout; quotations wholly nominal about as in our last.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at weak and somewhat irregular prices. Sales since our last only 528 bales, including 401 bales to spinners, 27 bales to shippers, and 100 bales to speculators. A restricted business has been reported for forward delivery, opening at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ ℔., but closing steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,300 bales, (of which 5,000 bales were on last evening and 8,300 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15 3-16c.@15¼c.: March, 15 15-32c.; April, 16 1-16c.; May, 16 17-32c.; June, 16 31-32c.@17c.; July, 17 5-16c.@17 11-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,183 bales, including 1,155 bales from Norfolk, 1,077 bales from Charleston, 1,044 bales from New-Orleans, and 907 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 18,541 bales, and for the week, 128,580 bales, against 148,750 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,826,444 bales, against 2,493,706 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 28,009 bales; exports to the Continent, 31,381 bales. Stock—In New-York, 116,976 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 843,688 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞

EGGS—Have been moderately active since our last, within the range of 23c.@27c. for fresh stock, chiefly at 24c.@25c. Limed are in request and quoted at from 14c.@18c. ₱ dozen.

FISH.—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds, on a firm basis as to prices. Dry Cod quoted at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$17; No. 3 at $11@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 22c.@27c. for Scale, and 18c.@21c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely and quoted off in price in most instances 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., on a very moderate demand from all sources. The main call was for low grade Minnesota Extras and the better qualities of Superfine and lines of good shipping Extras, the latter continuing in light supply and held above the views of buyers, thus checking business. The sales reported since our last have been 12,650 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 25@$5 75; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 85@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; good to fancy do. at $7@$8 10, chiefly at $7 10@$7 35@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$6 90; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 70@$7 15, chiefly at $6 90@$7; low grade Minnesota Extras for shipment at $6 85@$7 40 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Light dealings have been reported in Southern Flour at generally unchanged rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 90 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and Family Extras, ₱ bbl.... Canada and California Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 90@$6; poor Flour to very choice Superfine, sales 420 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been very quiet within the range of from $4@$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.. The reported sales since our last have been 325 bbls., chiefly Western and Brandywine, within the range.... Bag-meal selling in lots within the range of $1 45@$1 55 for Coarse; $1 55@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 75 for White, ₱ 100 ℔s.... Buckwheat Flour in demand at from $2 80@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ₱ 100 ℔s.... Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been fairly active, and prices of Raisins have been quoted rather firmer; other articles irregular. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bxs. Layer Raisins, at $3@$3 05; 3,800 bxs. Loose Muscatel do., at $3 35@$3 50; a cargo of Raisins, (rumored,) on private terms; 500 mats Seedless Raisins, at $5 30, and 100 bbls. Currants at 6⅝c.@6½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, under free offerings of most grades, particularly of car stock. At the reduced figures, a fairly active business has been reported, in part for export, chiefly in No. 2, especially prime Milwaukee, which latter was most wanted at the current quotations. Strictly prime full lines or boat-loads of No. 1 Spring continues scarce—held above the views of purchasers. Odd car lots sell at decidedly lower and irregular quotations. Winter Wheat in very moderate supply and slack demand within the previous range; sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels (part from store and to arrive soon) at $1 60 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, car lots; $1 56@$1 59 for No. 1 Chicago, Nebraska, and Minnesota Spring, chiefly at $1 56@$1 57½ for ordinary to fair samples; $1 54@$1 57 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars, store, and afloat, closing at about $1 55½@$1 56 for prime, in full lines; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 52@$1 54 for No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 52½@$1 53 for average lots; $1 48@$1 57 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 60 for Red Western, and $1 70@$1 90 for White do....Corn has been quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, closing heavily on a restricted business, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last, of 56,000 bushels at 77c.@81c. for inferior to strictly prime new mixed Western, closing dull at about 80c. for very good average samples; 80c.@82c. for new and old mixed, and new Yellow Western; 82½c.@83c. for old mixed Western, car lots....Rye, in lines or boat loads, wanted at full rates; 8,000 bushels State and Pennsylvania reported sold at $1 08 ₱ bushel; odd car lots difficult to place and unsettled in price....Barley dull; two car loads of Canada East sold at $2, from dock....Malt quiet and irregular....Of Canada Peas one car load sold, in bond, at $1 06, in bulk....Oats have been in limited demand, and quoted about 1c. a bushel cheaper, closing dull; sales embrace 35,000 bushels at 60c.@62c., chiefly at 61c.@61½c. for mixed Western; 60c.@62½c. for White do., from track and delivered, and 60½c.@61½c. for mixed State....Feed quiet, ranging from $24@$29 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw, moderately dealt in at unaltered rates.

HEMP—Manila has been in more demand at full previous prices; sales, 6,000 bales at 9¼c., gold, here, and 9½c., gold, to arrive. Jute Butts in good request at advancing prices; 1,500 bales sold at 2 7-16c., gold, to arrive, and 2¾c., currency, cash, here. Other kinds dull at old figures. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₱ ℔; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been quiet to-day, quotations remaining unaltered. Sales, 500 dry Texas, 628 wet-salted Texas, and 150 country slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—The better grades of stock have been in request and steady in price, Californians attracting considerable attention. Other grades quiet and irregular. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@45c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 40c.@50c., ₱ ℔. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 1,024 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 16,530 bales, against 19,768 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 234 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 11,535 bales, against 18,996 bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks that "Fine Californians have been shown much favor, especially well-known brands like the 'Willow Grove' and 'Bird' growths, of which sales have been made at 43c.@50c. Low and medium Hops of all descriptions are entirely neglected, and no concession in price has tempted buyers to invest in them. The arrivals this week of foreign and domestic equal 1,500 bales, American weight, which is considered rather heavy for the amount of business doing, and the advanced state of the season. Of the 11,500 bales of foreign Hops imported into New-York since September last, only about 2,500 bales were of English production, the balance being Bavarians of 400 ℔s. to the bale. Last year the bulk of the arrivals here were of English growth, so that, considering the extra weight of the importations this season over last, and remembering the fact that some 6,000 bales of German Hops have, this season, been imported direct by Western brewers, and which were not cleared through our Custom-house, while last season none were received by them direct, we find that down to the present time, more pounds of foreign Hops have been imported into the United States than during all last season."

LEATHER—The movement in most descriptions has been fair, though not remarkably active. Sole and Upper stock has attracted rather less attention within the previous range. Harness Leather has been slow of sale, and prices of other than fine City product have favored buyers. Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Light Sole, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@29c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ₱ ℔....Crop, slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 39c.@41c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ₱ ℔. Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ ℔.

METALS—Copper has been quoted stronger in price, with a moderately active demand noted. Sales include 300,000 ℔s. Ingot at 24½c.@25c. ₱ ℔....Iron has been in more demand at about steady rates. Contracts for several thousand tons of American Pig (Hudson River brands) were reported as having been made on private terms. Some job lots were placed at about our quotations. A sale of 100 tons Eglinton Pig was made at $41 ₱ ton. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $41@$41 50; Glengarnock, $42@$42 50; Coltness, $45@$45 50; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $42 50@$45....There has been less inquiry for Pig-lead, with foreign quoted at 6¾c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 30@$6 37½, gold. Bar quoted 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c. Spelter has been very quiet at 7½c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been dull and lower, with Straits at 27¼c.@27⅜c., gold; English at 24¾c.@25c., and Banca at 32c., gold. Sales, 10 tons English at 24¾c.@25c., gold. Tin Plates quiet but firm; sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal at $11, and 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 75, gold. We quote: Charcoal Plates at $10 75@$11 25; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 12½; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$8 75, gold, ₱ box....Zinc dull and unsettled.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, sales have been made of 950 bbls. (partly within a few days, but not previously made public) at 65c.@75c.; market steady; Foreign scarce and quiet. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, at 28c.@32c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 32c.@35c.; Porto Rico, old, 40c.@65c., the latter for very fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted lower, on freer offerings and a moderate inquiry. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 60, closing at $2 55@$2 60 for Strained to good Strained; 2,000 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 on private terms; and a cargo of 3,000 bbls. at Wilmington on private terms....Tar steady, but quiet; 40 bbls. Washington sold at $3 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 100 bbls. merchantable at 49c., and 22 bbls. from wharf at 50c. for Southern and 51c. for New-York pks.

OILS—Have been quite moderately dealt in as a rule, the demand having been almost wholly for job lots, to meet urgent wants; prices have not varied materially. Crude Whale quoted at 58c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached at $1 77½@$1 80; prime Lard-oil at 88c.@90c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 49c.@50c.; Linseed-oil at from 96c.@97c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 46c.@47½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@47½c.; Yellow do. at 50c.@54c.; White do. at 60c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet and quoted weak since our last....Crude, in bulk, 7⅛c.@7¼c....Refined sold to the extent of 2,500 bbls., for early delivery, at 14¾c. And at Philadelphia, 2,200 bbls. at 14½c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 21c.@21½c....Naphtha, 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand at easier rates, with sales reported for early delivery of 400 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $15 75@$16 12½, with Western Prime Mess quoted at $14 75@$15, and extra Prime at $13 75 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 2,000 bbls., March options, at $15 50, and 500 bbls., April, at $15 70@$15 75 ₱ bbl. ....Dressed Hogs depressed and lower on a restricted business; City quoted at 7c.@7⅜c.; and Western at 6¾c.@7c....Cut-meats have been quiet and unchanged. Sales include 80 bxs. bellies, part 12 ℔s., on private terms; 500 Pickled Hams, 12 ℔s., at 11¼c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, 12c.@13c.; 150 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 15 ℔s., part at 10½c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8½c., with Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, at 6¼c.@6⅜c....Bacon in light demand, yet quoted about steady; sales, 400 bxs. Short Clear at 8 9-16c.; with Western Long Clear quoted at 8 5-16c.; and Long and Short Clear, February and March, at 8½c....Western Lard has been quoted a shade higher, on a moderately active business, but closed weak. City product easier and dull. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 1,600 tcs. Western Steam, part to arrive, at 9c.@9⅛c. for fair to strictly prime, closing at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c. for the latter; small lots of Western Kettle at 9¾c.; 175 tcs. City Steam at 9⅛c., and 50 tcs. No. 1 at 9c., with strictly prime Refined quoted at 9¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,500 tcs., March options, at 9 7-16c.; 1,750 tcs. April at 9½c., and 500 tcs. May at 9¾c. Beef quiet; quoted steady. Sales, 80 bbls., in lots....Butter and Cheese firm, with a fair trade in progress.

RICE—Has been very moderately inquired for since our last, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Louisiana, common to strictly choice, at $7@$8 50; Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50, free, and $3 60@$3 65, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 50@$7 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been rather slow of sale, with Liverpool Ground quoted about steady, at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Dull and nominal, at 6¼c., gold.

SEEDS—Clover quiet, but quoted steady; 150 bags Prime Western sold at 9¼c.; and 150 bags Choice State, at 10⅝c. ₱ ℔. Other kinds dull, yet unchanged in price.

SKINS—A moderate business has been reported in the leading kinds of stock, within the previous range. Deer quoted thus: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.@65c.; Central American, untrimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 60c.; Angostura, 50c.@52½c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 57½c., currency, ₱ ℔. And Goat, thus: Tampico, 48c.@50c.; Matamoras, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 32c.@35c.; Madras, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency.

SOAP—A moderate jobbing business has been reported. Prices steady. Castile quoted at 9½c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c.; and W. F. Taylor's do. at 8c.@9c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been held with firmness, though not active. Mace quoted at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 04@$1 05; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves at 50c.; East India Pepper at 22¼c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 31½c.@32c.; Pimento at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Only one sale of 420 hhds. scant fair to good old crop refining Cuba was reported at 7⅛c.@8½c. ₱ ℔. Market quoted firm, but quiet, pending the arrival of further supplies. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.@8⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9c.; Manilla bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7¾c. Refining Sugars in request, with Hard quoted at 10⅝c.@10½c.; A's, 9⅞c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been very lightly dealt in since our last, yet have been quoted about steady in price; 2,000 half chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—The main demand has been for Seed Leaf, which has been wanted in part for export. Prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of 150 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@10½c.; 400 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Seed Leaf at 16c.@18c. for Wrappers, 9c.@12c. for Seconds, and 5¼c.@6c. for Fillers; 847 cases 1872 Ohio at 6⅛c.@7⅜c.; 100 cases 1870 Connecticut at 7c.@8c.; 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 9c.@40c.; 200 bales Havana at 80c.@95c., and 200 bales Zara on private terms. Manufactured in slack request at old figures.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 01; sales equal to 550 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—Has shown more animation, the demand from manufacturers has been somewhat brisker, with prices well maintained on all desirable grades of stock, the offerings of which have been comparatively limited. Sales have been reported during the week of 133,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece within the range of 49c.@55c.; 1,500 ℔s. Picklock at 65c.; 71,000 ℔s. Unwashed stock at 36c.@46c.; 5,000 ℔s. Low Tub-washed at 55c.; 17,000 ℔s. Combing at 42c.@58c.; 51,000 ℔s. Scoured, mostly at 78c.@80c.; 1,150 pks. and 60,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@52½c., mainly at 45c.@52½c.; 178,000 ℔s. Texas at 22½c.@36c.; 33 bales and 12,000 ℔s. Oregon, part at 40c.; 15,000 ℔s. Colorado, part black, at 19c.; 15 bales Mestiza and 6,000 ℔s. Low East India, and 50,000 ℔s. Montevideo on private terms; equal to 81,000 ℔s. California Spring, part at 31½c.@33c.; 193 bales and 170,000 ℔s. California Fall at 22½c.@28½c.; 300 bales Donskoi at 32½c.@36c.; 310 bales and 63,000 ℔s. Cape at 34c.@39c.; 5 bales do. Pulled at 65c.; 400 bales coarse Mexican at 21c.; and equal to 65,000 ℔s. Australian, part at 50c.@51c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted about steady, but trade has been without animation in nearly all lines; very slow for sail room on the berth. Rather more demand has been noted for vessels on charter, chiefly for the Petroleum and Grain trades, at about previous figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 600 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Grain, (through freight) at 12d., with 10d. given as the nominal quotation in the local market, and but little room immediately available; 16,000 bushels Grain reported on private terms....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin on private terms, and by steam, 100 bbls. Flour at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 350 bxs. Bacon at 50s....For Glasgow, by sail, 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 10d. ₱ bushel; 320 pks. Tallow and Grease at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a bark, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 9s. ₱ quarter, and a British bark, 433 tons, hence with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s., with option of the Continent at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Havre, an American bark, 550 tons, hence with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 7s. ₱ bbl.... For a Continental port direct, between Havre and Hamburg, a Swedish bark, 485 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters grain at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, a British bark, 941 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and a British ship, 889 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. do., from do., on private terms....For Antwerp or Rotterdam, an Austrian bark, 712 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Rotterdam, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard reported at 47s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Bremen, a German bark, 441 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia reported at 6s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Stettin, a German bark, about 500 tons, hence with equal to about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (a recharter,) reported at 6s. 9d.; and another, about 350 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., the latter with option of Danzic....For Trieste, a Norwegian brig, 189 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, an American bark, 496 tons, hence, with empty Hogsheads at $1 each.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 13—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92@92⅛. United States Bonds, new 5s, 103½. Erie Preferred, 69½.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 75c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 80c.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 82½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 91,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export, and 8,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 822,000 bales, including 216,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 66,000 bales, including 39,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. Cotton to arrive cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable April and May, at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middlings, shipped March and April, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 17,000 quarters, including 14,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 460,000 bales, including 349,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 13s.@13s. 3d. ₱ cental for average California White; 13s. 6d.@13s. 9d. for Club do.; 11s. 7d.@12s. 3d. for Red Western Spring and 12s.@12s. 6d. for Red Winter. Corn, 37s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 39s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,700 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Feb. 13—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £30 03s. ₱ ton; Sperm-oil, £98 ₱ ton; Spirits Turpentine, 35s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 13.—Petroleum, 32½f. for fine Pale American.

THE HEAD-MONEY QUESTION

WHAT THE STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES THINK OF THE MATTER.

The following protest by the representatives of the principal steam-ship companies has been addressed to the Joint Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Legislature:

To the Joint Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Legislature:

The undersigned, representatives of fourteen regular steam-ship lines running to the port of New-York, respectfully protest against the passage of the bill to increase emigrant head-money from $1 50 to $2. And they beg leave to ask the earnest attention of your honorable committee to the grounds of their protest, as follows:

1. The steam-ship companies are already burdened with heavy expenses, a large part of which accrues directly to the benefit of the City of New-York. The usual expenses at that port for coal, labor, provisions, and ordinary repairs are, say, $10,000 per trip. This estimate does not include fees for pilotage, towage, wharfage, and the like. In 1873 685 steamers were dispatched from this port by fourteen lines, making an aggregate of, say, $6,850,000 expended at the port of New-York through this agency.

2. These steamers brought to the Port of New-York during 1873 266,818 alien emigrants. It was estimated by the Commissioners of Emigration, in the report for 1858, that the average cash means of each emigrant passenger was $68 08. But, for reasons fully stated in Mr. Kapp's *History of Emigration*, (p. 143,) this estimate is probably much below the truth. According to the report of the Commissioners of Emigration for 1854, German emigrants alone had, for three years previously, brought into the country an annual average of $11,000,000. It has also been noticed by the Commissioners, in various reports, that the condition and wealth of the arriving emigrants improves year by year. It is, then, well within the truth to say that each emigrant, on an average, brings into the country $100 in ready money. Last year, therefore, the large amount of $26,681,800 was thus added to the national wealth.* Of this sum a considerable part was laid out for necessary expenses for food, lodging, clothing, railway tickets, &c., in the City of New-York; so that, from both these sources combined, the City is enriched through the medium of the steam-ship companies from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 annually. These figures your memorialists respectfully urge entitle them to the consideration of the people of this State.

3. Moreover, the profits of the business, which are by no means so large as is vaguely asserted, go indirectly to the benefit of the country. They are invested for the most part in new vessels and new lines, giving increased facilities for emigration and for exports, and thus helping largely to develop the resources of the country. It should be added that in this business, as in others, profits fluctuate, and the present season is a season of loss. Reduced emigration, on which the demand for an increase of the head-money is based, reduces also the capacity of the steam-ship companies to pay it, and should, it seems to your memorialists, reduce the legitimate expenses of the Commissioners.

4. While it is true that many steam-ship lines depend on emigration mainly for their support, it is also true that the profits of emigration have made possible a general reduction of freights. The American produce trade may be said to owe its present large dimensions in great measure to the facilities offered by emigrant steamers. Steamer freights to Europe have within the last ten years been on an average no higher than, and probably not so high as, freights by sailing vessels twenty years ago.

5. It is an error to suppose, or to assert that as a condition to the reduction of the head-money in 1872, the steam-ship companies agreed to make a corresponding reduction in their rates for emigrant passage. No such agreement was ever made. On the contrary, the agents of the steam-ship companies distinctly told the Commissioners of Emigration that it would be impossible to agree to such a reduction, as the rates were fixed on the other side by agreement of the New-York with other competing lines. In point of fact, for obvious business reasons, rates cannot be raised or lowered by sums of less than ten shillings for the English, and five Prussian thalers for the German lines. The only promise made by the agents was that any reduction feasible would be made, and if none, the amount of the reduction of the head-money would be more than made up in increased comforts and better fare for the steerage. This promise has been carried out in good faith. Moreover, the reduction has resulted in benefit to the country by enabling the companies to increase their commissions to agents in Europe, and so tending to swell emigration. The rates of passage were, however, reduced $2 in 1872 on all the British lines, and a much greater general reduction, amounting in some cases to $8 a head, has been made by all lines since the beginning of this year.

6. The burdens already imposed on the steam-ship companies at New-York are much greater than at other American ports. Expenses in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are one-third less than in New-York, causing a saving of at least $1,667 per trip. The low price of coal in the latter port increases the saving to about $3,333. Thus it will be seen that the actual expense entailed on the steam-ship companies by coming to New-York is about $1,140,000 a year, as compared with Philadelphia and Boston, and $2,283,000 as compared with Baltimore. In Canada expenses are still less, and the saving therefore greater. The great consequent increase of steam traffic to Quebec and Montreal merits the attention of your honorable body. The Canadian Government pays £1 to every emigrant settling there.

7. It is said that emigrants will come only to New-York, and that while this is the case the steam-ships can but do likewise. This is only partially true. The course of emigration is subject to natural laws, and will follow, as hitherto it has followed, the track of commerce. If that should abandon New-York emigration must inevitably go with it. For two elements make up the possibility of a steam-ship line. Emigration brings it here, but freight takes it back. When the facilities for "loading back" at another port so far surpass the facilities offered by New-York as to make it unprofitable to come here, the steam-ships must change to that other port, and emigration will go with them. The probabilities of such an event may be estimated from actual facts. In addition to the extra expense New-York presents many disadvantages to the shipper, not the least of which is the necessity for breaking bulk and for frequent handling of goods, adding, as no business man need be told, to expenses while diminishing values. At Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore trains come to the very wharf, and cargoes are transferred bodily as they came from Chicago. Such accomodations to shippers have always anxiously and properly engaged the attention of the people and authorities of these cities. They have almost uniformly been neglected in New-York. The result is shown by an increase of shipping traffic to these ports which, without any doubt, with equal facilities would have come to New-York. As an instance the committee is referred to the fact that the Cunard Company has found reason for increasing its Boston line from six steamers to twelve, making semi-weekly instead of weekly trips, while the North German Lloyds have recently put on their Baltimore line seven steamers, instead of four, making weekly instead of fortnightly trips. The attention of the committee is also directed to the statement of freight shipped on through bills of lading from Chicago to Europe via Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway during 1873, which is hereto annexed. From this it appears that freight to the amount of 60,662,534 pounds went to Boston lines, while the four lines competing for this business at New-York secured but 33,460,964 pounds. The opening of the Hoosac Tunnel will probably accelerate a movement of which these facts are only partial but significant indications which thoughtful observers have long noted, and the existence and the dangers of which were fully recognized in the proceedings of the National Cheap Transportation Association which met lately at New-York.

Your memorialists have endeavored to present fairly, impartially, and without exaggeration the value of the steam-ship interest to the port of New-York, the risk of its alienation, and the impolicy of imposing upon it fresh burdens at a time when it is already subjected to heavy loss from a dull and unpromising season. But beyond these grounds of expediency and interest they submit, also, that in common justice and equity they ought not to be subjected to the embarrassments which these frequent changes in the head-money necessarily cause them. From 1847 to 1872 it has been changed five times. Business men will readily appreciate the hardship of such a case.

Your memorialists respectfully urge your honorable body to investigate the question whether this proposed increase is required for the necessary expenses of the Emigration Commission. As the direct payers of the commutation fund, they have some interest in the manner of its disbursement. And they think that a head tax of $1 50 ought to be sufficient for the proper care of such number of alien emigrants as the Commissioners on an average are yearly called upon to care for. Upon this point the attention of the committee is invited to the following statistics compiled from the reports of the commission:

From May, 1847, to Dec. 31, 1872, there landed at the port of New-York 5,034,355 emigrants, for whom the ship-owners have paid in commutation a little less than $10,000,000. Of this number 256,107 have been cared for on Ward's Island, and 1,420,390 altogether assisted by the commission. That is, but one in twenty emigrants needs the Ward's Island establishment, and four out of every five require no help from the commission whatever. The relief thus afforded has been given at an expense of nearly $11,000,000, of which about two-fifths was spent in the last seven years. During that period the expenditures of the commission have been steadily increasing, the amount of relief or assistance given remaining about the same, until it now costs nearly twice as much to carry on the commission as in former years. Up to 1866, 1,020,261 emigrants had been relieved, at an apparent total cost of $6,500,000, or about $6 per capita. From 1866 to 1872 about 400,000 were relieved, at a total cost of about $4,400,000, or about $11 per capita. During the former period about $790,000 was invested in buildings and real estate, and almost an equal sum paid for the support of the Marine Hospital, reducing the per capita expense for actual relief administered to about $5. During the latter period nothing was paid to the Marine Hospital, and about $1,000,000 was invested in buildings and real estate, making the per capita expense $8 50. If we deduct further the amounts paid to counties and other institutions—an expense which is found to decrease every year—we must take off another million from the total expenses of the first period leaving the per capita cost of Castle Garden and Ward's Island about $4, while for the latter period a reduction is to be made of $188,000, leaving the per capita expense about $8, or just double what it was for the first nineteen years of the commission.

Exclusive of sums disbursed for permanent improvement, to counties and institutions and for the Marine Hospital, the expenses of the commission for the first nineteen years of its existence averaged about $221,000 a year. Exclusive of the same items during the last seven years prior to 1873 the average expenses have been about $440,500. During the four years from 1869 to 1865, with gold at a heavy premium, the expenses averaged $323,260.

Thus there has been of late years a marked and rapid increase in the expenses of the commission, while the amount of service it has rendered has remained statistically about the same. In reality, the amount of relief necessary or beneficial to the emigrant has been steadily decreasing with the constantly improving condition of emigration from year to year. The highest average, however, is far below the amount, say $475,000, including deficit stated, which the present board spent last year. Yet this board has had none of the extraordinary expenses of former boards. It has had no real estate to buy and no buildings to erect, having come into possession of about $1,250,000 worth of such property. It has been relieved entirely of the support of the Marine Hospital, which was so heavy a tax on the resources of former boards, and the disbursements for counties and institutions have dwindled from more than $150,000 in 1853, and again in 1857, and an average of more than $50,000 in the first nineteen years, to about $28,000 in 1872, and an average of say $27,000 steadily decreasing in the last seven. Moreover, the provision of the act of April, 1873, limiting their responsibility for the care of emigrants to a period of two years after arrival diminishes their necessary expenses by a percentage which it is difficult to state with exactness, but which is probably from fifteen to twenty per cent. From all these causes it should be possible to conduct the affairs of the commission for much less than the average outlay of former years. That average for twenty-six years, omitting as before exceptional and nonexistent items of expense, was about $285,000.

The undersigned maintain that it was not the intention of the Legislature to permit the Capitation tax to be increased indefinitely or to be fixed at any greater sum than was sufficient to carry out the objects of the commission with due regard to economy and prudence. When, in 1853, the head-money was raised from $1 50 to $2, the extra fifty cents was added for the purpose of defraying the County bills, then, as we have seen, excessive and expressly ordered to be set aside for that purpose. In 1853, and more than once in succeeding years, the disbursements to counties and institutions amounted to $150,000. Again in 1868 it was raised to $2 50, on the ground that the premium on gold made that sum no more than an equivalent for $2 before the war, and that the responsibility of the commission for five years added largely to their expenses. The first and third reasons have ceased to operate; the second is every day losing force. Your memorialists believe that a comparison of the reports will show that $1 50 will furnish an ample fund, administered with care, for all necessary protection and assistance to the comparatively small and always lessening proportion of emigrants who require aid. If that amount is sufficient, it is respectfully urged that to raise it will be against the intention and spirit of the law, which was meant only to benefit the emigrant, not unnecessarily to burden the ship-owner or to enable the Commissioners of Emigration to accumulate a surplus fund yielding a large income, as was the case some ten years ago, when, with $2 head-money, they invested several hundreds of thousands of dollars in United States redemption and 3.65 bonds.

Your memorialists further beg to suggest that it was not meant to base the head-money on the profits of the ship-owner. If that were the case it should change with the changing results of each year's business, and might as well be ten dollars as two. The moment it becomes a fraction higher than necessity demands, that moment it becomes an oppressive burden on commerce and a prohibitory tax upon emigration itself.

The representatives of the steam-ship companies have been unable to procure any copy of the last report of the Commissioners, or to see the financial exhibit on which their assertion of the insufficiency of the present tax is based. But they beg the committee to note the fact that the cost of carrying on the establishments at Castle Garden and Ward's Island has increased of late years to a degree that is out of all proportion to any increase of prices or of service rendered. The average number of emigrants aided remains about the same from year to year, ranging in the neighborhood of 55,000. But while years ago the cost of supporting Castle Garden ranged from a little over $40,000 in 1863 to $57,500 in 1865, and $89,000 in 1866, and that of Ward's Island from $68,700 in 1863 to $122,000 in 1865, and $142,000 in 1866, the former had reached the very large figures of $125,000 in 1868, $179,000 in 1869, and $122,000 in 1872, and the latter, successively, for the same years, $231,000, $191,600, and $238,700. Thus in nine years the expenses of these two establishments had more than trebled. Salaries have increased in the same proportion from $40,700 in 1863, and $58,500 in 1865, to $136,000 in 1871. In 1863, there were paid for salaries in the Commissioner's Office about $16,000; and $8,800 in the Landing Depot. By 1869 these sums had become $32,300, and $39,000, respectively, and in 1871 they were $33,615 for the former, and $55,000 for the latter department. In that year the Commissioners paid out nearly a third of their entire income in salaries, and much more than a third of the entire receipts from the commutation fund. Your memorialists respectfully leave it to your honorable body to decide if the diversion of such large sums from the primary intent and object for which the commutation fund was established is consistent with an economical or wise administration. Should, however, the forthcoming report of 1873 show any considerable reduction of expenses under the present Commissioners, the existing deficit could only be considered a result of previous extravagance under their predecessors, and such deficit cannot be said to cause temporary embarrassment. The present deficiency, which, we understand, was stated before your committee to be about $105,000, moreover, is no proof that the income of the commutation fund is deficient for its purposes, inasmuch as the expenses are always heavy and the receipts light during the Winter season, and the history of the commission shows frequent instances where such deficiencies during that season have been made up by the large receipts and light expenses of the Summer months.

It should further be remembered that by the terms of the law the ship-owner was not obliged to pay any money to the Commissioners at all. He had the option of giving his bond to indemnify them to an extent of not more than $300 for expenses attending the care of any emigrant within five years after arrival, being at the rate of say $60 a year. Had not the option been disregarded it is difficult to see where the commission would have got money to invest more than $1,250,000 in buildings and lands on Ward's Island, or, indeed, to go on at all. In the first five years of its existence the commission cared for on Ward's Island an average of 8,000 emigrants every year. Had bonds been given and payment enforced for all of these, the ship-owner would have been called on to pay about $50,000 to $60,000 a year, or $250,000 to $300,000 for the five years, at the average cost of $6 to $8 a head. In point of fact, they paid a commutation during that period of nearly $1,250,000.

The undersigned believe that careful consideration of these and kindred reasons, which will readily occur to the minds of the committee, will convince them that the proposed measure is unnecessary for the proper maintenance of the commission, unjust to the ship-owner, and detrimental to the true interests of the State, and indeed of the country at large. By tending to drive commerce from the port of New-York, it will inflict an injury out of all proportion to any possible benefit it will confer upon the emigrant. By increasing the cost of emigration, it will defeat the very ends for which the commission was established, and which this bill proposes to further. By intensifying and reviving the hostility with which capitation taxes on emigration have always been regarded in the Western States, it will strike a blow at the existence itself of the Emigration Commission. All reasons of expediency and justice alike oppose the measure, and your memorialists are confident that your honorable body will not be insensible to their force.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

JOHN G. DALE, Inman Line.
F. W. J. HURST, National Line.
GUSTAVE SCHWAB, North German Lloyd.

* N. B.—From 1855 to 1859 inclusive, out of 2,296,-819 emigrants landed at Castle Garden, 972,267 gave their destination as the City or State of New-York.

PARISIAN BLOOD-DRINKERS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "The clever historian of the life of the now almost defunct Latin quarter, Henri Mürger, entitled one of his novels *Les Buveurs d'Eau*, in which he described the adventures of a society of artists who drank nothing but water—a peculiarly disagreeable beverage in Paris—and had some quite wonderful æsthetical principles. According to Dr. Decaisne, the well-known writer on popular science, it would seem that there are a number of persons in Paris who might well be called 'Les Buveurs de Sang,' seeing that they make a practice of blood-drinking. Dr. Decaisne tells us that early every morning there is to be seen waiting at the doors of the great municipal slaughter-house at La Vallette, a crowd of persons of both sexes, and of every class of society, eager for admission, their object being to drink the yet steaming blood of the newly-killed bullocks and sheep. It would seem that the belief is widely spread in Paris that the blood of freshly-slaughtered animals is a sovereign remedy for consumption, and, above all, for the affection generally known as 'nervous debility,' from which the *petits crêvés* are only too apt to suffer, in spite of the regeneration which is well known to have taken place in France since the fall of the Empire. It is hardly necessary to add that Dr. Decaisne does not hesitate to say that the physiological theory in which the drinkers of blood trust is as absurd as the practice is disgusting."

THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

The Magdeburg *Gazette* learns that the Brunswick Government has demanded at Berlin the imperial consent to the eventual transfer of the regency of the Duchy to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who has declared himself willing to undertake it, subject to the Emperor's consent. The Emperor declined to make any declaration, as, in case of an eventual vacancy of the throne of Brunswick, the decision to be taken would not belong to him personally, but to the imperial authorities, especially the Federal Council, and as also questions may arise which can only be settled judicially.

WHO WAS THIS?

Memory of the recent trial of the alleged bigamy case in Portland, Me., is revived by the following paragraph from a paper published in that city: "Saturday afternoon a lady called at a millinery shop on Congress street, made some small purchases and paid therefor in silver, remarking that silver coin was plenty in Nova Scotia where she came from. In some surprise the shop-keeper, who had supposed her visitor to be Mrs. Edward Waite, asked her name. The woman informed her that her name was Kate McKenzie. The shop-keeper says the resemblance of the visitor to Mrs. Waite was wonderful, and she shouldn't be able to distinguish them."

UMBRELLAS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL McELARNEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Michael McElarney, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

G. A. SEIXAS, solicitor for petitioning creditor, No. 254 Broadway, New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of February A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON GUSTHAL, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and ITHAMAR A. CARPENTER, of West Flushing, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAHLON S. FROST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Mahlon S. Frost, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 4,461.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Reuben W. Howes and Charles A. Macy, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

ja31-law3w8* J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

ja24-law6m8*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY L. WINGERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Mary L. Wingert, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah P. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS O. MEHLER, bankrupts.—At the City of New-York, in said district, Feb. 13, 1874, before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of this matter.—Notice is hereby given that upon my petition filed herein the 11th day of February, 1874, and the order thereupon made by this court, referring the matter of said petition to the said Register, and upon the direction of the said Register thereupon this day made, a hearing will be had before the said Register at his office at No. 4 Warren street, in the said City of New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., and all creditors and other persons interested, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by this court upon said petition, authorising the assignee to compound his claim against one William K. Vandergrift on a certain acceptance of said Vandergrift, due July 18, 1872, for thirteen hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-three cents, upon the payment to said assignee of one thousand dollars and costs. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

NO. 4,536.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER SCOTT and LOUIS P. COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Walter Scott and Louis P. Cohen, heretofore copartners, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon a creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT J. HOGUET, Assignee, No. 112 Duane street, New-York City.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway, New-York City.

f7-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HAYS, NATHAN FRANKEL, and FREDERICK HAYS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Hays, Nathan Frankel, and Frederick Hays, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874. MARIUS MARX, Assignee.

ja31-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN P. TODD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Benjamin P. Todd, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1873.

JOHN H. PARSONS, Assignee, No. 23 Murray street, New-York.

ja31-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. SAWYER.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

f14-law3w8*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS COPENHAGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt's estate will sell, at public auction, at the store of Wallace & Elliott, Nos. 23 and 25 Warren street, New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1874, a quantity of boots, shoes, and rubbers, comprising the said bankrupt's stock in trade, recently in his store, No. 542 Grand street, New-York. Terms cash.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1874. HENRY ELLIOTT, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUST HIRSHBAUM and SIGMUND HIRSHBAUM, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

R. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

f7-law3w8* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 14, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 25th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of lumber at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

120,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Rails, sawn, 2x3 inches
300,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, 1¼ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
10,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, grooved, tongued, planed, and beaded both sides, one inch thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, sawn to finish 1½ inches thick.
24,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1⅛x2¼ inches.
1,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2⅜ inches.
2,000 feet linial (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2½ inches.
3,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2¼ inches.
7,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2⅜ inches.
4,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2½ inches.
1,500 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x3½ inches.
6,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, richly figured for panels, to finish one inch thick.
6,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 1¾ inches thick, in widths from 6 to 13 inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick, in similar widths.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany for hand-rails, to finish four inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from large knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The black walnut will be of the best quality, American growth.

The mahogany to be of the best quality, Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR MARBLE WORK FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 12, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 23d day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of marble work at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

17,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
14,000 (more or less) half Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
20,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 feet, superficial, (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from four to twelve inches, all one inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the white tiles of best quality, white veined Italian, or white veined American marble equal thereto; the black tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian or Glenn's Falls marble.

The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintedent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874. and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Desks, Seats, and other furniture required for the new school building on Lexington av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals will be received for the steam-heating apparatus, for said school building.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JAMES W. FARR,
J. CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of March, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels STATE OATS.
250 tons TIMOTHY HAY.
65 tons HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
5 tons SHORTS.
7 tons MIDDLINGS.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts, and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals for one hundred and fifty (150) tons of pig-lead will be received by the Department of Public Works until one (1) o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-law6m8* MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-law6m8* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Greatly reduced rates of freight and passage.

The magnificent steamers of this line will leave company's wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York, as follows:

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. Hudson, connecting with the splendid new steam-ship COLIMA for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28, ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with the magnificent steam-ship ARIZONA, Capt. CAVARLY.

Both the above-named steamers will call at Kingston, Jam., on their outward and homeward voyages.

The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100 or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco—Steerage, $50 currency.

New-York to Kingston—Cabin, $50 gold; Steerage, $25 gold.

For freight and passage or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down by these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Saturday, Feb. 21.
STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, March 7.
STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, March 21.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.Tues..Feb.17, 3 P. M. | Greece.Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.
Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M. | Italy..Sat., March 7, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG.........Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.........March 24, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.........LEMARIE.........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT.........LACHESNEZ.........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.........DAURE.........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.........ROUSSAN.........Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH.........Feb. 20
CLARIBEL.........March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.........Feb. 17
ATLAS.........March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 14.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Feb. 17.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).........Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct).........Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........March 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.

Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,277 Broadway.

A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x80. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT, NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., has formed classes for ladies wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the International Academy for travel and study in Europe.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY RESIDING IN ONE OF THE MOST healthy localities in Rockland County, New-York, who has had several years experience in teaching, wishes six little girls to board and educate; best references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 190 Times Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.

MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS, FRANKLIN BROWN, HENRY COLTON, Executors.

ja17-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS, CHARLES M. DA COSTA, Executors.

d20-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG, ALEX. T. STEWART, Executors, &c.

n22-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.

ERNEST MILLET, JAMES SAXTON, ALFRED DICKINSON, Executors.

au16-law6m8s*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY, WILLIAM K. MAJOR, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors.

d6-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT, AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL, Executors.

f14-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS, MOSES DE WOLF, Administrators.

ja3-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

n22-law6m8s* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.

o18-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.

WILLIAM JOYCE, HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, Executors of John S. Howell, deceased.

au30-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH E. JACKSON, Executrix. ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

n8-law6m8s*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-law6m8